

The Cotton Magazine of the Midwest
PRESS

A PIONEERING AND UNDISCERNIBLE PUBLICATION

58th
YEAF

MAY 12, 1954

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING
AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES



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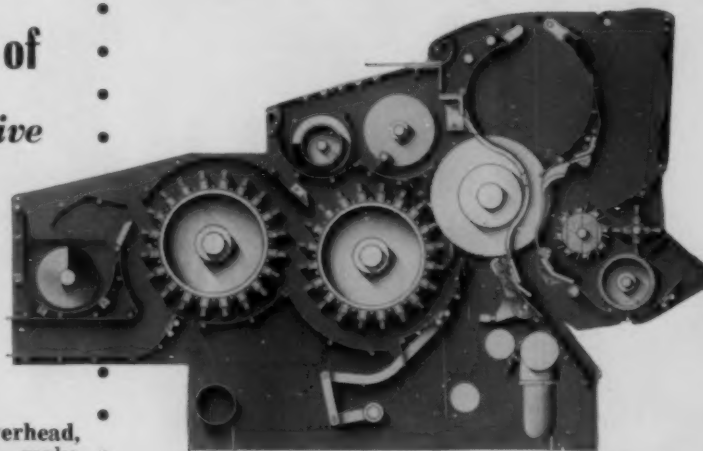
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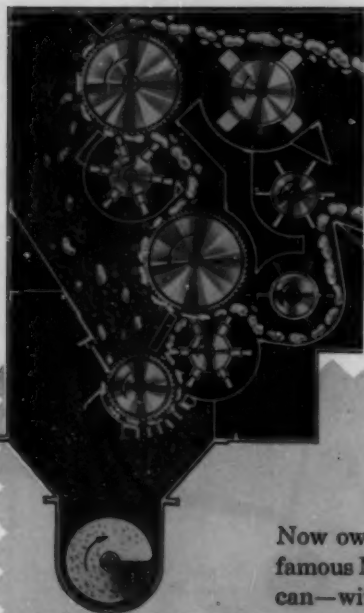
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THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS is the Official Magazine of the foregoing associations for official communications and news releases, but the associations are in no way responsible for the editorial expressions or policies contained herein.

ON OUR COVER:

Think our cover picture is posed? It could be. But, we assure you it can happen; it happened to us. When the druggist asked whether we wanted ice cream in a cone or dish, we grandly said, "Dish." Who would have thought they would charge 10 cents, instead of a nickel, for ice cream in a dish for the fairest girl in the third grade? Luckily, the druggist knew our grandmother and trusted us until we could run home and get the extra money. But, it was a tragic experience; and we never had nerve enough to take that same girl anywhere again.

Photo by A. Devaney

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THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS

WALTER B. MOORE
Editor

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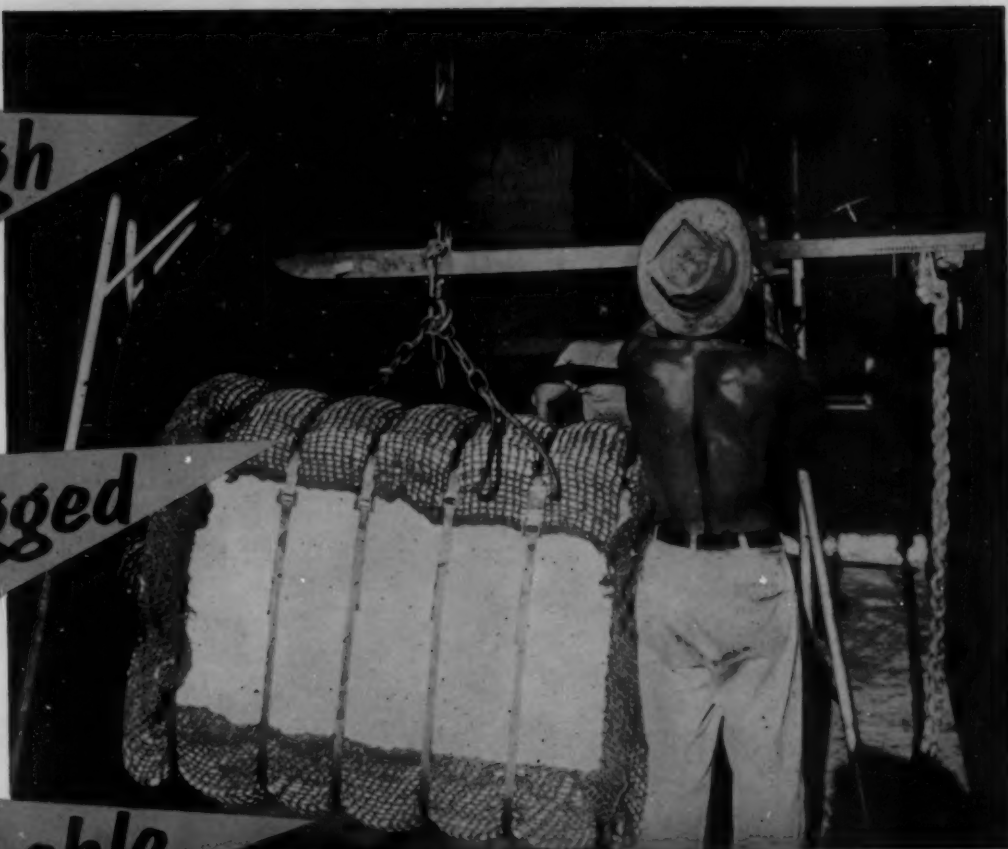
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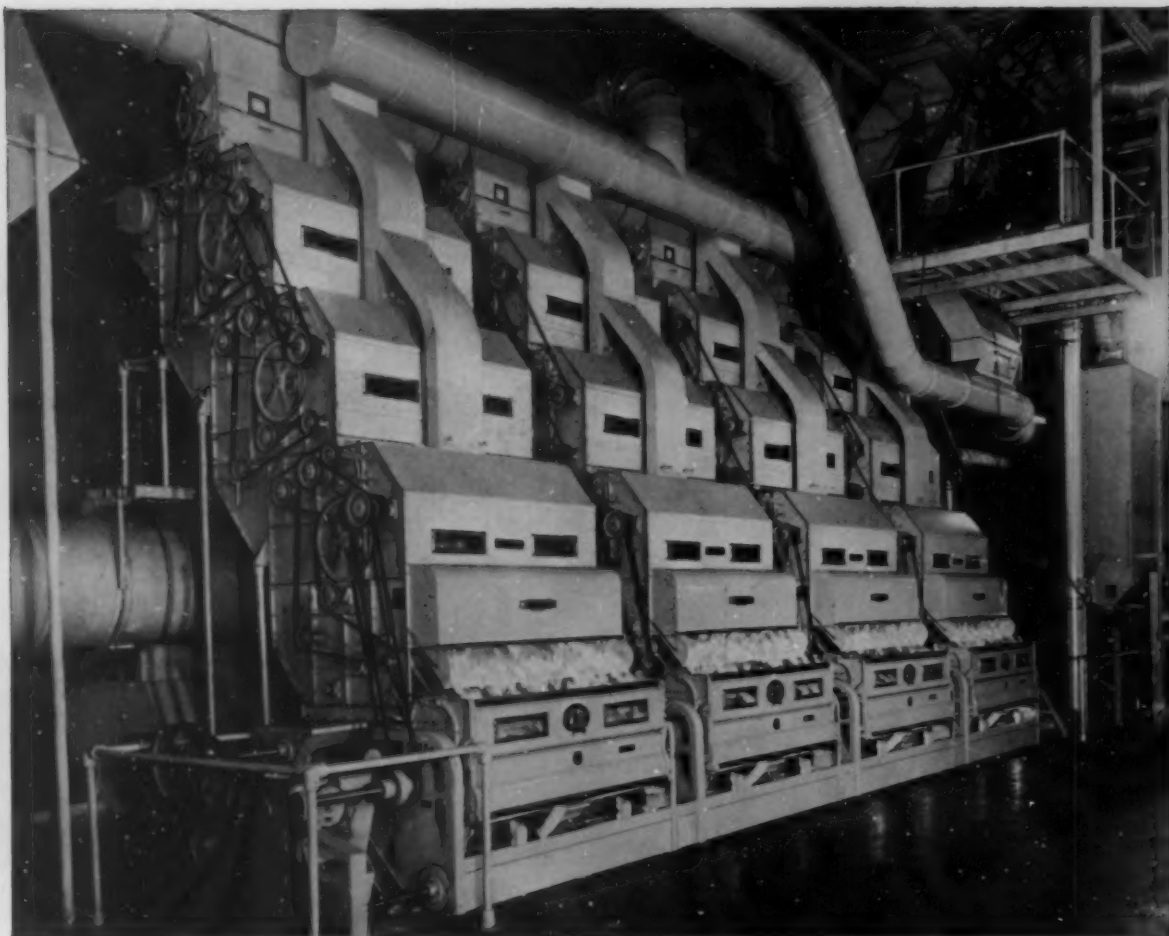
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A. L. Ward

He Made Mealtime Cottonseed Meal Time

By **WALTER B. MOORE**
Editor, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press

FEEDING PRACTICES and A. L. WARD are two sets of words that immediately suggest to most readers some other words. "Cottonseed feed products" are the words.

Livestock leaders and producers, as well as members of the cotton and oilseed industries, recognize A. L. Ward and the Feeding Practices bulletin as symbols for cottonseed products throughout the nation.

This fact has been worth millions of dollars to cotton oil mills. It will be worth more in the future. In 31 years, Ward made mealtime cottonseed meal time for the nation's livestock industry. But vast markets remain to be opened through research and educational work.

Ward's fight to establish cottonseed feeds as reliable products began just 31 years ago this month. Now, the longtime leader is taking an advisory position: an able member of his staff for 10 years, Garlon A. Harper becomes director of research and education for the National Cottonseed Products Association.

(Continued on Page 44)

At Clemson College, S. C.

Ginning Engineering Course Will Start in September

■ **DR. J. H. ANDERSON** heads new program supported by cotton industry leaders. Fellowships available for qualified applicants from any section of the Cotton Belt.

P LANS are well underway for starting the graduate program in cotton ginning engineering at Clemson College, Clemson, S.C., this fall.

Dr. J. H. Anderson, who has been appointed to head the work in the agricultural engineering department at Clemson, has been busy recently planning the program and conferring with cotton industry leaders in Memphis, Dallas and other centers.

A native of Georgia, Doctor Anderson obtained his B.S. degree in agricultural engineering at the University of Georgia, his M.S. at North Carolina State and his Ph.D. from Iowa State. He has been working with the regional cotton mechanization project in the Carolinas before assuming his present position.

• **Fellowships Offered** — Three fellowships are available to qualified applicants when the ginning course opens this fall. They are the Continental, Murray and Clayton Fund fellowships,

providing \$2,500 for one year. The holders will be permitted to take a full graduate course, leading to a M.S. in agricultural engineering at the end of the year.

Fellowship information and application forms are available from Division of Production and Marketing, National Cotton Council, Memphis. Fellowships are administered through the Foundation for Cotton Research and Education.

Doctor Anderson praised the gin machinery industry and other industry groups for fine financial support and assistance being given to the program, the first of its kind in U.S. history.

In addition to those holding fellowships, other graduate students are invited to take the course. They should have a B.S. degree in engineering, preferably agricultural engineering. Information is available from Clemson's agricultural engineering department. School starts Sept. 10; applications should be made soon.

• **Unique Facilities** — Clemson offers unique facilities for training students in cotton ginning engineering. Doctor Anderson points out. Located there and cooperating in the program are the following technical centers:

USDA Southeastern Ginning Laboratory, directed by James A. Luscombe.

Clemson Textile School, with Dean Gaston Gage in charge.

American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute Technical Service, Dr. John T. Wigington in charge.

Agricultural Marketing Service Laboratory, W. H. Gray in charge.

Graduate courses are offered in all the major fields of agricultural engineering. In addition, two graduate courses are offered in ginning engineering, one of which is also available to advanced undergraduates. In these courses, special emphasis is placed on design, development, analysis and synthesis of gin machinery to meet the functional requirements necessary for processing and handling cotton in modern gin establishments.

• **Meets Major Need** — Opening of the new program this fall is the result of efforts on the part of cotton leaders in all parts of the Belt, who have long felt a need for technically trained ginning engineers. The objective is to train personnel needed in state and federal work, including extension and laboratories; at commercial gins; and in the gin machinery industry.

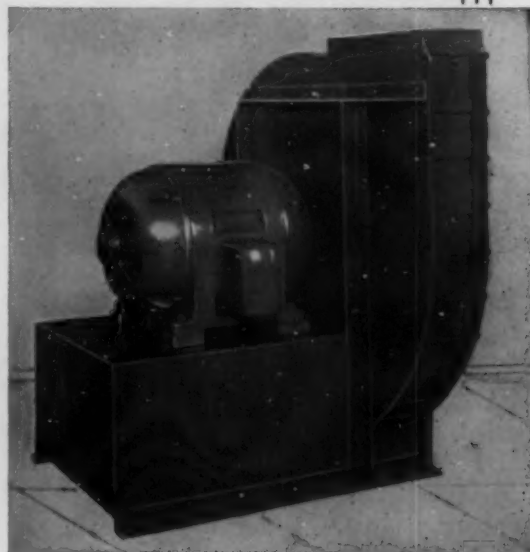
Sponsors of the program are anxious to encourage qualified college graduates from all parts of the Cotton Belt to consider the opportunities which the course will offer them.

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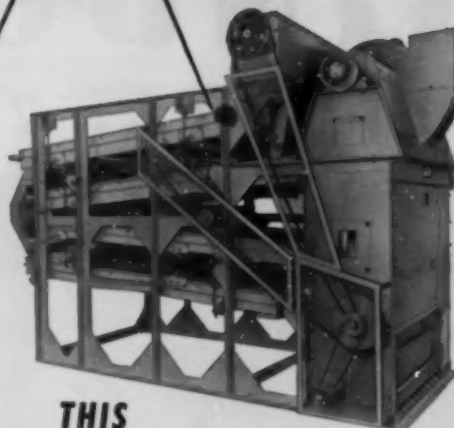
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Give some serious thought to the problem of producing cleaner seed at your mill and let Bauer engineers assist you. Drop us a line or call us regarding your particular needs.

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GRANT YOST has retired as technical gin specialist for Producers' Cotton Oil Co., Fresno, Calif. As a joke, he sits in a rocking chair by a cutting machine used in his hobby of cutting semiprecious stones. His other hobbies include fishing, golfing, boating and motion pictures.

—Grant Yost Is Retiring—

Gin Builder Is Inventor, Too

A MAN WHO BUILT 30 GINS and invented machines used by the cotton industry has retired. He's William Grant Yost, technical gin specialist for Producers' Cotton Oil Co., Fresno, Calif. He ranked second to President Harry S. Baker in length of service with the firm.

An automatic feeding device to regulate the flow of seed cotton to the gin stand ranks as the most valuable of several machines which he developed.

He calls this invention—his most recent—"an automatic flow control for flowable bulk material." This electronic eye of the cotton gin, he explains, "is actually a micro-switch with dampers. It helps to cut back on an overflow to the gin stand which could reach 50 percent. It avoids chokeup and overflow. The gin dryer and cleaner operate more efficiently. Equipment works better. There is less danger of fire."

Yost combined efforts with Macon Steel, superintendent of Producers' gins, to perfect the feeding device which is adaptable to wheat, barley and other bulk materials. Yost also invented a safety device on a gin which he calls "an adjustment for the mote board."

Yost was born in the coal mining town of Sunbury, Penn., in 1889. He joined Producers in Fresno in March, 1930, two months after Harry Baker, now president, became pioneer member of the firm. Yost's first job was to remodel the old Bear State Packing Co.—installing cotton oil mill machinery in the main building. This is still the site of the cottonseed oil mill at Maple and North Avenues in Fresno.

"I got my start in the San Joaquin Valley in 1925," he recalls. "I was tying out bales of cotton. There were only four cotton gins in the entire Valley."

Yost built a warehouse for Producers in the backyard of his home at 4111 Heaton Avenue in 1940. Until two years ago it served as the principal warehouse for maintenance, headquarters for the

maintenance crew, for trailers, motors, wiring, new equipment.

But progress has transformed the warehouse into Yost's personal boat shop, a work bench, the storehouse for a lifetime collection of garnets, opals and beautiful stones—plus the cutting and polishing tools of the lapidarist.

• Ginners Will Tour Spartanburg Area

GINNERS will leave Memphis Municipal Airport July 22 for a tour of spinning mills sponsored by Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association. They will be guests of American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute.

Two days will be spent visiting cotton and synthetic mills of the South Carolina area around Spartanburg, W. Kemper Bruton, executive vice-president, Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association, has announced. Cleveland Hotel in Spartanburg is the headquarters for the tour.

The Association, in cooperation with ACMI, sponsored a mill tour into Alabama last year.

Peanut Shellers Announce Officers and Directors

Southwestern Peanut Shellers' Association has announced its officers and directors for 1957-58. The group met recently at San Antonio and George B. Freeman, Houston, was named president, as announced earlier in The Press.

Ellis L. Ganey, Abilene, is vice-president; and John C. Haaskins, Durant, Okla., was re-elected secretary-treasurer. Directors, serving with officers, are A. S. Moake, San Antonio; Pat Cagle, Comanche, Texas; M. E. Shell, Gorman, Texas.

Dinkins Named President Of Kingsburg Oil Mill

John H. Dinkins has been named president of Kingsburg Cotton Oil Co., Kingsburg, Calif. He succeeds the late Richard W. Fewel, who died June 2. Dinkins has been vice-president and secretary-treasurer since 1950.

W. G. Davis, Jr., formerly vice-president and general manager, now is executive vice-president, secretary and treasurer.

L. A. Gregory, a director of the firm, was elected vice-president.

Dinkins has announced that no changes in policy are planned.

Barlow Replacing Horton At Abilene Office

Jimmy Barlow is being transferred back to the Abilene general office of Western Cottonoil Co., W. D. Watkins, general manager, has announced.

Barlow will be in charge of crop finance and act as assistant to the general manager. He replaces R. L. Horton, who recently transferred to Paris, Texas, to assume the position of general manager of Southland Cotton Oil Co.



JIMMY BARLOW

Barlow started with the Anderson, Clayton & Co. organization as a Western Cottonoil Co. trainee after his graduation from Texas A&M in 1946. After serving two years in the trainee program, he was sent to the San Joaquin Cotton Oil Co., at Bakersfield, Calif., where he was construction engineer and helped build a new oil mill. In 1949, he transferred to Phoenix, Ariz., where he helped to construct a new oil mill for Western Cotton Products, remaining there to serve as oil mill superintendent.

He was transferred to Minia, Egypt, in 1951, where he was production manager of oil mills and gins for The Nile Ginning Co. In 1956, he returned to the Houston general office of Anderson, Clayton & Co., where he has been in the oil mill operating department.

Mr. and Mrs. Barlow are native Abilenians. Accompanying the Barlows in their move from Houston to Abilene the latter part of July will be their two children, Lance, 10, and Lynn, 6.

USDA Ginning Research Staff Members Meet

USDA staff members associated with the work at the three cotton ginning laboratories are meeting at Stoneville, Miss., July 15. Representatives from Washington, Clemson, S.C., Mesilla Park, N.M. and Stoneville are reviewing projects underway and discussing future plans.

Sesame Not for Arizona

Four new sesame varieties, recently released, are not adapted for Arizona, the state's Extension Service points out.

USDA and Texas A&M announced the new varieties, some shattering and some nonshattering. But, at present, they are not practical for Arizona, according to George Clark, Arizona Extension agronomist.

The shattering types take so much hand labor that there is no margin of profit for Arizona farmers. These varieties must be shocked after cutting and when they are dried, lifted into the combine by hand.

The non-shattering types eliminate much hand labor, but are low yielders and all conditions have to be exactly right to assure the Arizona farmer any margin of profit.

At this time sesame offers little to Arizona growers, but David D. Rubis, assistant agronomist at the University of Arizona, plans some plant selection, to begin this fall, on varieties which can be successfully grown in Arizona.

Coy Brags It's "Real Cotton Town"

McAllen, Texas, recently was described in The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press as a "real cotton town" because the first 1957 U.S. bale of cotton grew within McAllen's city limits.

"Chick" Boyeskie, bookkeeper for Coy Gin Co., Coy, Ark., raises an objection. He thinks the fair city of Coy deserves the title. His letter says:

"We congratulate McAllen, Texas, for picking the first 1957 bale, but do not agree that it is a 'real cotton town.'"

"Within the borders of our fair city of Coy, we do not have ground enough for one bale of cotton but for hundreds of bales.

"So, may we ask that you kindly correct the error in your magazine as we know that McAllen does not hold the title of 'real cotton town.'"

Building Oil Mill

Machinery for a grapeseed oil extraction plant, located in Linares Province in South Chile, has arrived from West Germany. Production of edible grapeseed oil from this plant is expected to be around 3,000 short tons annually.

Ads Feature Need for Meal

Cattle need cottonseed meal to supplement mature grass, advertisements of the National Cottonseed Products Association Educational Service point out. The ads will appear in August issues of livestock publications throughout the Cotton Belt. Director Garlon A. Harper, Dallas, has sent proofs to cotton oil mills, offering mats for mills to use in local advertising.

Cottonseed Hulls Tested

Cottonseed hulls, supplemented with cottonseed meal and corn, gave good results in recent Arkansas experiments with dairy heifers. Eugene Morris, Arkansas Experiment Station, Fayetteville, reported on the tests at the American Dairy Science Association meeting at Oklahoma A&M College, Stillwater. Hulls which were supplemented with an alcohol urea molasses combination gave nearly comparable gains.

Hearing on Cyst Nematode

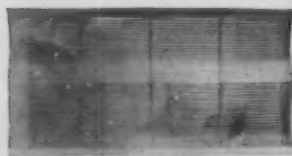
A hearing will be held July 24 in Memphis on a proposal to quarantine Arkansas and Kentucky because of the soybean cyst nematode. The session starts at 9:30 a.m. at the King Cotton Hotel. USDA representatives will meet with growers and others interested.

■ B. T. SHEPHERD, formerly with the mill at Taft, Texas, is general superintendent of Planters Cotton Oil Mill and Planters Fertilizer and Soybean Co., Pine Bluff, Ark.

Cen-Tennial Grid Screen Cleaners Make A Big Difference



Sticks, Stems, Grass and Leaf Trash are easily removed through the long openings between the Grid Rods. Very little of this type trash can be removed through conventional type mesh screens.



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New, re-designed DIXISTEEL Arrow Buckles are now being furnished with DIXISTEEL Cotton Ties. They have a greater seating surface and are reinforced with a heavy head on each end.

These buckles will not snap at the eye, are easy to thread, and won't slip, slide or cut the tie.



IMPROVED DXL BUCKLE ALSO AVAILABLE

Also available, when requested, is the sturdy DIXISTEEL Buckle, introduced for the first time in 1955. It, too, has been improved and many ginner now prefer this buckle.

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NEW HEADQUARTERS BUILDING at U.S. Cotton Field Station in California's Kern County, two miles north of Shafter.

Cotton Research ... Shafter Style

THE U. S. Cotton Field Station is located in Kern County, California—two miles north of Shafter.

This station has been known as an excellent site for cotton seed breeding since its establishment.

In the past decade, the engineering program has played an important role in cotton mechanization developments.

With expansion of personnel and facilities in the past few years, the station is now in position to serve as a Cotton Research Center. The research team, the facilities and the operation costs are shared by four agencies: the Agricultural Research Service of USDA, the California Experiment Station, California Planting Cotton Seed Distributors, and the County of Kern.

A large portion of the research is conducted in the laboratories, shop, gin and greenhouse. This is in addition to field experiments on a 220-acre tract.

Also, the various project leaders have field plots located throughout the cotton growing area in order that our research program will serve the entire cotton industry. In conducting the program, certain phases of the research take the "team approach" while other aspects challenge each researcher to an expression of individual initiative. Major objectives are to improve the yield, quality and production efficiency of California cotton.

Here are a few things taking place around the Cotton Research Center at Shafter:

- Breeding — Acala 4-42 is the trade-

mark for "California cotton." It is evident that improvements are continuing in this variety. Experiments have shown that the 1956 "model" of seed (Green Tag) gave an increased yield of 3.8 percent over the "1955 model." Furthermore, the experiments indicate similar improvements for the 1957 through 1959 "models." (California does not operate on a certified cottonseed program and the current "model" of seed available to

(Continued on Page 41)



SCOTT McMICHAEL, geneticist, screens glandless cotton seedlings.



By

JOHN H. TURNER
Director,
U.S. Cotton Field Station

JOHN H. TURNER, the author, is agronomist, Crops Research Division, ARS-USDA, and director at Shafter.



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Continental service begins with every sale of Continental Gin machinery. It never ceases so long as it is needed.



Continental Gin Company

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

• Vote Set on 1958 Escrow Program

NO COTTON ESCROW PLAN is operating in Texas Lower Rio Grande Valley this season. But the plan may be resumed next year under pink bollworm regulations, says Nick Doffing, Texas Department of Agriculture.

Petitions are being circulated calling for a referendum on a new law passed by Texas lawmakers. If approved, the program will be in effect next season. The objective is to force growers to comply with plow up requirements to control pink bollworms.

The Legislature amended the law in two important respects which should clear the way for operation of the program next year.

Under the old law only one bank—the

highest bidder—was permitted to handle the escrow money for the entire Valley. The amended law permits any bank the grower himself may select to handle the escrow fund for the grower. Another amendment provides that the farmer may be paid back his escrow money as soon as he has complied with the plow up requirement rather than wait for the formerly specified date in October to get his money, as was the case under the old law.

Under the old program the grower deposited \$7.50 per bale in escrow to guarantee his compliance with the plow up law and on Oct. 1 he got his money back less one percent for handling charge.

Under the old program the bank given the escrow contract was forced to handle all the bookkeeping and mechanics of

the program. The bank had to advance \$10,000 to \$12,000 to set up the escrow machinery before it received a cent from harvested cotton.

Doffing explained that under the new program the Department of Agriculture will open an account in every bank in the Valley and handle the mechanics of the program so that the grower may deposit his escrow money wherever he wishes.

New Book

TRADING RULES FOR COTTONSEED PRODUCTS ISSUED BY NCPA

National Cottonseed Products Association has distributed to its members 1957-58 Trading Rules for cottonseed products. Containing changes approved at the annual convention in Washington during May, the new Rules Book becomes effective on Aug. 1.

The publication is compiled and distributed by the Association's Executive Offices, 19 South Cleveland, Memphis. Members of NCPA receive one copy free and may buy additional copies for \$1 each; to others, the price is \$1.50 per copy. Inquiries should be addressed to John F. Moloney, secretary-treasurer.

Cotton Standards Fees And Rules Revised

Revised regulations under USDA's Cotton Standards Act became effective July 1.

Included are more comprehensive supervision of licensed classers and changes in fees.

The fee for initial issuance of a license to classify cotton is increased from \$10 to \$50. This includes the charge for the practical cotton classing test which an applicant must pass before he is granted a license. The annual fee for renewal of a license is increased from \$5 to \$25. This increase in fees has become necessary to more nearly cover the costs of administering and providing more adequate supervision of the program, USDA said.

Licenses will be renewed only for persons who are actively engaged as licensed classers in the classification of cotton. The work of these classers will be supervised by the Boards of Cotton Examiners of the Cotton Division, Agricultural Marketing Service. Each licensed classer will be required to forward to the supervising board a copy of each classification certificate he issues. In addition, he will be required periodically to submit to the board a portion of the samples he has classed.

The Department will charge a minimum fee of \$3 for classing small lots of cotton (less than 12 samples) when the owner of the cotton requests that the samples be returned to him, held for review, or be given any special handling.

The regular classing fee of 25 cents per sample will remain in effect. This fee will be the same whether an applicant requested both grade and staple length classification or only one of these classifications.

Cooperatives Will Meet

Mississippi Federated Cooperatives will hold their annual meeting July 24-26 at Jackson.

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BY EXCLUSIVE SOIL BAC
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Now you can eliminate costly fire, smoke, and odor problems . . . and at the same time convert your total gin waste into a valuable organic plant food. Your cotton grower friends will bless you for making available a rich soil conditioner . . . one that is odorless and sterilized . . . one teeming with nitrogen-fixing soil bacteria . . . one that will add long range fertility and invaluable friability to their land. With Soil Bac's automatic, "pressure-flotation" applicator, service is amazingly simple and labor free. Investigate this tried and proven system, developed exclusively by the nationally-known pioneers of gin waste conversion.

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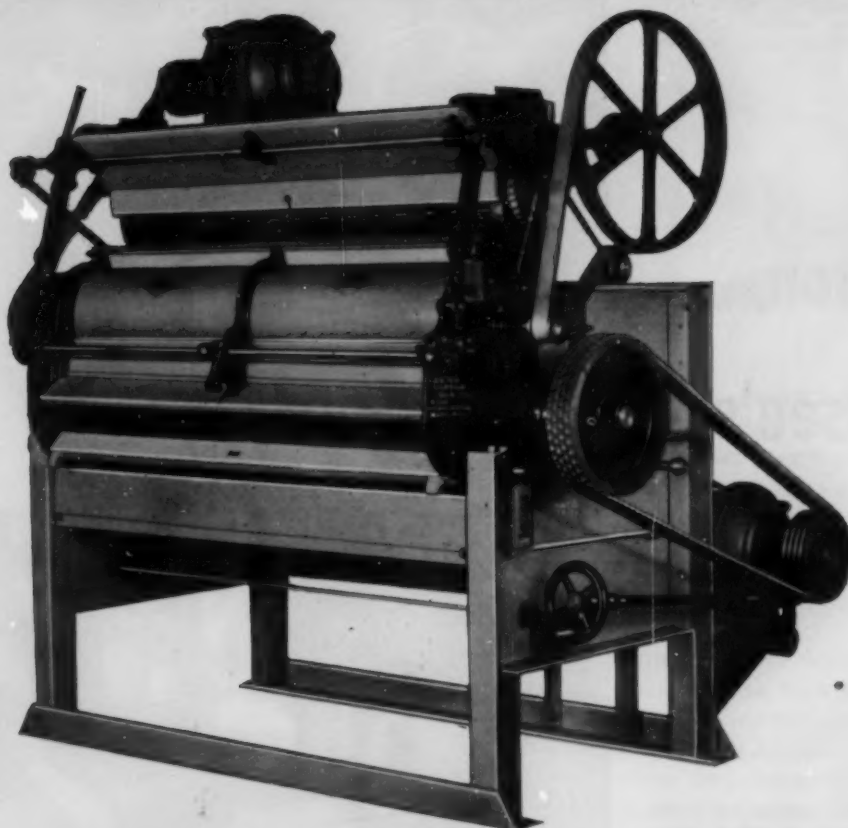
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PAINSTAKING WORK is involved in cotton breeding experiments. Field workers here are "selfing" cotton, tying on bags to insure that the blossoms are self-pollinated.

Cotton, Tennessee's First Cash Crop

TENNESSEE, by comparison with other Southern States, is not a large cotton producing area. The importance of cotton to the state, however, is indicated by the fact that, as a single enterprise, it represents the leading source of cash farm income.

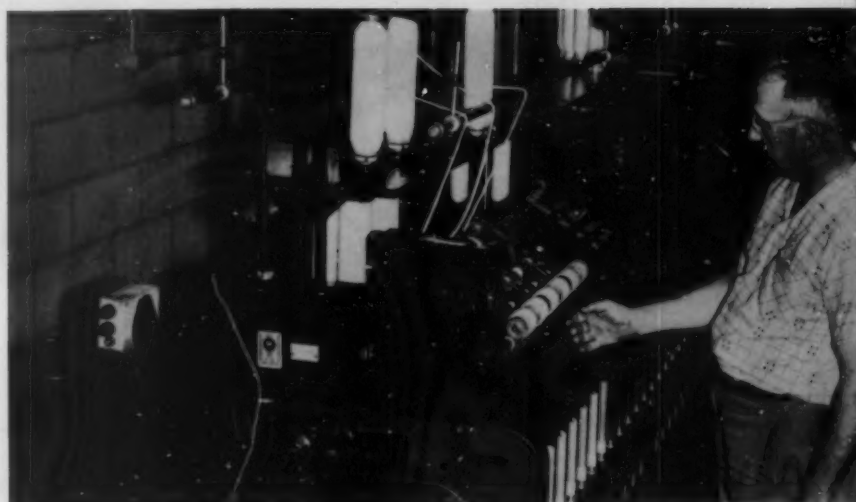
There are 34 counties in Tennessee, out of a total of 95, that produce 500 bales or more. However, 75 percent of all cotton produced in the state comes from the 12 counties nearest the Mississippi River. Considerable cotton was at one time produced in East Tennessee but the trend now is for production to concentrate in the West Tennessee counties. Approximately 90 percent of our cotton is produced by farmers who harvest less than 25 acres; 45 percent of the crop being produced by farmers who grow less than 10 acres, with an average of 4.2 bales per farm.

Since the advent of the federal farm program, cotton acreage in Tennessee gradually decreased. In 1930 there were over one million acres devoted to cotton and the state produced 503,000 bales. In 1956 there were about 545,000 acres in cotton, which produced 550,000 bales. The increased yields were largely due to land selection, fertilization practices and insect control.

The University of Tennessee has a three-way cotton program:

- Resident instruction for students.
- Agricultural Extension.
- Research.

If a student is interested in cotton, he has the opportunity to study the subject from the standpoint of culture, fertilization, breeding, and classing, with special attention to Tennessee vari-



COTTON is tested all the way through to the finished yarn at UT. Small scale reproductions of mill procedures make it possible to include spinning performance in the evaluation of new cotton.

eties. In studying any special crop, a choice of other subjects is necessary in support of the special selected crop, such as soil management, soil fertility, fertilizer, soil analysis, crops in rotation, plant breeding, etc. In addition to subjects in agronomy, we also recommend that a student take courses dealing with marketing farm products, agricultural finance, agricultural policies, farm management, with agricultural engineering. Other subjects which will be useful to those interested in cotton are weed, insect and disease control. These are all important factors in the successful production of cotton.

Agricultural Extension

In view of the fact that most Tennessee cotton is grown by small operators,

By DR. JOHN H. MCLEOD

Dean Emeritus, College of Agriculture
University of Tennessee

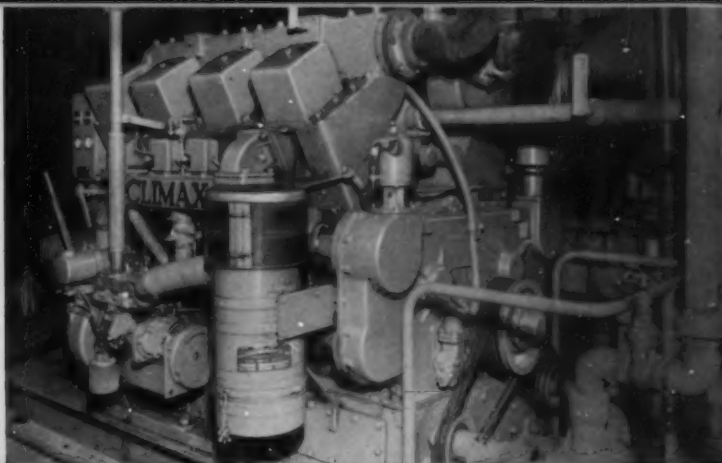
it is necessary further to combine some other enterprises with their cash crops. Our Extension workers recognize this: They not only work with farmers in special cotton enterprise demonstrations, but also in the complete farm unit operation. The income from cotton grown on family-size farms would not be sufficient for an adequate farm income unless this were done. Demonstrations of this kind take a longer time and are more difficult, but the reward also is greater.

To illustrate this, let's take as an example one 60-acre farm. In 1940, this farmer had: 13 acres cotton—produced nine bales; 25 acres corn—yield 7½ bushels; 12 acres soybean hay—yield ¼ ton; 10 acres idle land. This yielded a net income of \$1,040.

In 1955, the farmer had: 4.2 acres cotton—produced 10 bales; 12 acres corn silage—produced 150 tons; 12 acres grass—produced 50 tons; 11 acres alfalfa—produced 22 tons hay; 44 acres winter cover and winter pasture, this

(Continued on Page 38)

ANOTHER SATISFIED CLIMAX OWNER.....



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"Our Climax V-85 more than fits the bill," states Mr. Townes! "In fact we have a surplus of horsepower—exactly what we asked John Haga* for when we bought the engine. Every year it looks like new equipment will be added and it's sure nice to know that enough power is on hand to handle the complete load."

Climax Distributors are "old timers" in cotton gin and oil mill applications. They know from experience what model best fits the job—and they not only consider present day requirements, but future needs as well. In addition, they back you up 100% with service—complete parts stocks, repair facilities and factory trained mechanics.

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Climax engines are economical to operate too! They perform with equal efficiency on either low cost natural gas or butane—whichever fuel is available.

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Southeastern Crushers Will Have Offices in Atlanta

■ C. M. SCALES named executive officer by new organization. J. E. Moses, Georgia administrative official, will retire. Directors vote to have convention with Carolinas groups in June.

C. H. LUMPKIN, Rome, Ga., president, announces that directors of the newly-organized Southeastern Cottonseed Crushers' Association have voted to establish offices in Atlanta, with C. M. Scales as secretary.

Effective Aug. 1, the Association's office will be at the same address as that formerly used by the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association — 318 Grand Theatre Building.

The new organization represents a consolidation of the Georgia Association and the Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association. As announced previously in The Press, the two groups voted to form the Southeastern Association at their joint convention in June.

Scales, the new administrative officer, formerly was executive for the Alabama-Florida group. Before that, he was an oil mill manager for many years.

J. E. Moses, who has served as the Georgia Association's executive officer for a decade, is retiring. Moses earlier served 10 years as Southeastern field representative of the Educational Service of the National Cottonseed Products Association.

• To Meet at Myrtle Beach—Southeastern Association directors voted to accept the invitation of crushers in the Carolinas to join them for their annual convention. This will be held June 23-24 at the Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S.C.

An invitation has been extended to North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association and South Carolina Associ-



C. M. SCALES will administer the program of Southeastern group, with offices in Atlanta.



J. E. MOSES is retiring after 20 years of service to crushing industry.

ation to join the Southeastern organization. At presstime, Lumpkin said that he had received no word of action on this. South Carolina crushers are holding a meeting July 15 at which the matter will be discussed.

M. H. Conner of Eufaula, Ala., is vice-president of the Southeastern Association.

Five directors have been named from each state. Alabama directors are: J. W. Kidd, Birmingham; T. H. Golson, Montgomery; J. H. Bryson, Dothan; J. S. Long, Cullman; and J. M. Sewell, Montgomery. Georgia directors are E. G. McKenzie, Macon; S. P. Cottraux, Atlanta; K. H. Brown, Louisville; G. C. Davis, Arlington; and H. G. Richey, Macon.

• Executives Praised—Lumpkin praised the administrative officers involved in the recent action.

"C. M. Scales brings to this position long experience in the industry and knowledge of oil milling problems, as well as personal friendships with virtually every member of our organization," Lumpkin commented.

"The effective and conscientious service which J. E. Moses has rendered to this industry and agriculture for many years is recognized and appreciated throughout the Southeast and the Cotton Belt," he added. "Friends everywhere will join the officials of our new Association in gratitude to Moses, and in the best of wishes for him as he retires from the active duties which he has performed so well."

• Soybean Export Mart Convention Topic

EXPORT MARKETS for U.S. soybeans and soybean products will have top billing at the thirty-seventh annual convention of the American Soybean Association in Minneapolis Aug. 27-28, says George M. Strayer, executive vice-president of the Association.

The convention is being held in conjunction with the annual business meeting of the National Soybean Processors Association Aug. 26. All sessions will be in Hotel Leamington.

Growing export markets for U.S. soybeans and their products have become vital to a prosperous agriculture. About 40 percent of the oil from the 1956 soybean crop, and 80 to 85 million bushels of soybeans, or in the neighborhood of 20 percent of the 1956 crop, were exported.

Without exports, markets would have been badly depressed and a much larger portion of the crop would have passed into government hands this year, Strayer says.

Howard L. Roach, president of the Soybean Council, Plainfield, Iowa, will review the export program for soybeans and soybean products that he was instrumental in setting up in Spain and Italy earlier this year.

Ersel Walley, chairman of the Association's market development committee, Fort Wayne, Ind., will speak on potential markets for U.S. soybeans in Asiatic countries. Walley recently visited Pakistan, Burma, India and other Asiatic countries after attending the International Trade Fair at Tokyo.

Shizuka Hayashi, managing director of the Japanese-American Institute, Tokyo, will report on the activities of the Institute, now in its second year. The Institute is the operating agency for the soybean market development project in Japan that is being conducted by the American Soybean Association and utilizing governmental PL 480 funds.

Industry Representatives Study Export Program

Representatives of the cotton, oilseeds processing and other industry approved USDA's program to develop foreign markets at a meeting June 27-28 in Washington.

The conference, including representatives of a number of organizations co-operating in foreign market development work, reviewed current programs. Seventy-one market development projects now are being carried out in 21 countries. These are financed through \$7,200,000 in foreign currencies made available through PL 480 funds, supplemented by funds from U.S. and foreign industry groups.

Spraying Damages 9,000 Acres in West Texas

Improper spraying has damaged more than 9,000 acres of West Texas cotton, Agricultural Commissioner John C. White says. Injured cotton was in Knox, Jones and Schleicher Counties.

White declared that these counties are among 129 in Texas exempt from a state law which requires supervision of spraying by his Department. There are 125 supervised counties.

New Bulletin

SPRINKLER IRRIGATION IN EASTERN ARKANSAS

Arkansas Experiment Station, Fayetteville, has published a bulletin entitled "Sprinkler Irrigation in Eastern Arkansas." James H. White, department of agricultural economics and rural sociology, Arkansas University, is the author.

Weather data for Eastern Arkansas—amounts of rainfall, rainfall distribution and drouth frequency—are contained in the report. The pamphlet emphasizes the need for irrigation and the costs connected with it in 1955.

• Cotton Progress Generally Good

COTTON PROGRESS during the first half of July has been favorable, generally, with most states reporting improvement over June condition. Chief exceptions have been areas still not completely recovered from hurricane damage (Louisiana and Mississippi) or excessive rains, notably Missouri.

Some areas in the Southwest also complained of excessive heating and dwindling moisture. Parts of Texas have had no rain during July and the surplus stored earlier has vanished from the topsoil.

Weevil damage was locally heavy in parts of the Southeast and Mississippi Valley; but poisoning was fairly active and there were no complaints of general, heavy insect losses.

Secret Cotton Report Released Early

One of the government's most closely guarded secrets was released prematurely on July 8. A fast clock was blamed.

The July 1 cotton acreage estimate, which appears elsewhere in The Press, was prepared behind locked doors. It was scheduled for release at exactly 11 a.m.

Arriving six minutes ahead of the release time at a room set aside for handling of guarded crop reports, newsmen were told that it was time to "go."

Officials explained later that the clock used for timing the release was five minutes fast.

ASC Hearing in Harlingen

The Agricultural Stabilization Committee of Texas has set Aug. 15-16 as the dates for a statewide hearing in Harlingen on various matters affecting the cotton industry. Grover C. Carrothers, administrator of the ASC office, College Station, has announced.

Argentine Flax Crop Large

Argentina's flaxseed crop of 1956-57 now is officially estimated at 24,400,000 bushels. This is more than twice last year's crop, and 60 percent above the five-year average.

Record Protein Tonnage Imported by Europe

Western Europe imported over 5,500,000 tons of oilseed cake and meal in 1956, USDA estimates. This was an all-time high for net imports. Sharp increases in livestock number and realization of the value of feeding protein are major factors. Imports recently, however, have been reduced by the mild winter of 1956-57.

Net Imports, Oilseed Meal, Western Europe¹

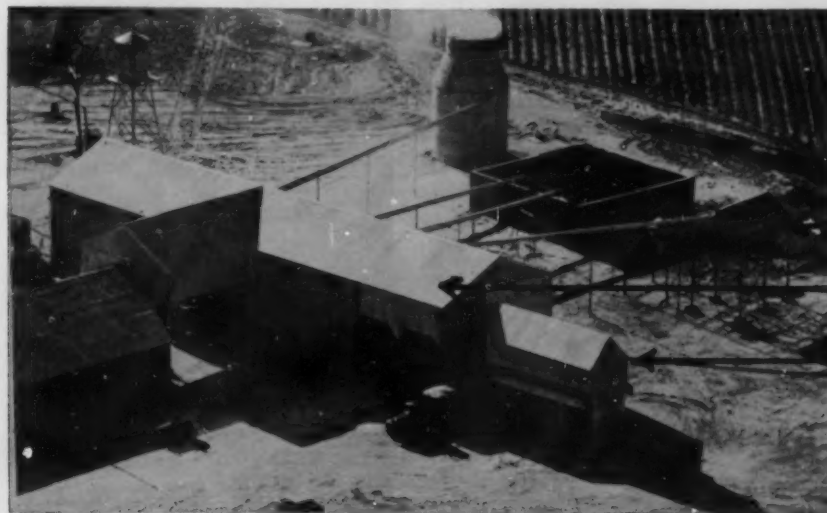
Country	1955 (1,000 short tons)	1956 ²
United Kingdom	1,720.6	1,618.7
Austria	52.8	28.7
Belgium	246.8	226.2 ³
Denmark	674.8	855.7
France	605.9	677.5
Irish Republic	40.2	41.8
Netherlands	458.8	512.8
Norway	157.5	151.9
Sweden	180.2	243.8
Switzerland	77.8	97.2
Italy	78.7	163.5
West Germany	815.5	900.0

Total net import supplies 5,109.6 5,519.8

¹ Comprises oilcake and meal equivalent of net imports of oil-bearing materials and imports of oilcake and meal. ² Preliminary. ³ Partially estimated.

More Cottonseed in Syria

Syria is producing more cottonseed in 1957, but will export more and slightly reduce cottonseed oil output, USDA reports. Seed forecast is for 10 percent more than the 194,000 tons grown in 1956. Cottonseed oil output will drop about one thousand tons to 11,000 this year.



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Textile Course Started

Initiation of a new two-year textile course at Southern Technical Institute, Chamblee, was announced by L. V. Johnson, Institute director and Herman A. Dickert, director of the A. French School of Textile Engineering at Georgia Tech. John I. Alford, former Georgia textile executive and former member of the faculty at the A. French School, has been appointed director.

Leaders To Listen

Directors of the Plains Cotton Growers, Inc. will meet July 16 in the Caprock Hotel, Lubbock, to hear a legislative report on cotton bills now before Congress and to consider possible changes in 1958 cotton allotments.

To Meet at El Paso

Southwestern Irrigated Cotton Growers' Association will hold its annual meeting Aug. 13 at El Paso. The cooperative handled 84,781 bales of cotton and 38,320 tons of cottonseed from the 1956 crop.

Association officers include: Delmar Roberts, Anthony, N.M., president; S. Y. Wilson, El Paso, first vice-president; W. R. Squires, El Paso, executive vice-president; and Edwin Breihan, El Paso, secretary-treasurer.

■ FRED J. MARTI, at Rome, and DON JAVIER de SALAS, at Madrid, are heading the European soybean promotion work done by USDA and the Soybean Council of America.

Cotton Ginning Moves North in Texas

Carson County, Texas, is getting its first cotton gin. The gin is being built at Panhandle, 25 miles north of Amarillo. The gin was moved from the Waco area. It will be the most northern gin in what is considered the Plains area, although no farther north than gins to the east around Mobeetie, Wheeler and Shamrock.

Lubbock Cotton Exchange reports a number of ginneries in other parts of Texas and some other states considering moving their plants to the High Plains sections.

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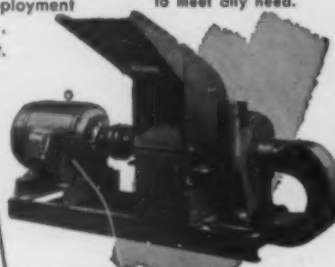
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Pitless Corn Sheller | <input type="checkbox"/> Grain Feeder |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Magnetic Separator | <input type="checkbox"/> Grain Blower |
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• Westerner Gambling On "Wild Cotton"

"WILD COTTON," 4500 acres of cotton for which the grower has no allotment, and on which he must pay a penalty, is a gamble reported from Arizona.

Jack Harris, grower and ginner, is betting that he can raise 4,500 acres, pay the over-planting penalty and come out with a profit, according to the publication, Arizona Farmer-Ranchman.

Observers speculate that he must produce two to three bales per acre to make money after paying the penalty.

New Cotton Disease

"A New Virus Disease of Cotton in Texas" is the title of Progress Report 1962 issued by Texas Experiment Station, College Station. The disease appeared in the Lower Rio Grande Valley and research seeks to identify the virus and develop control methods.

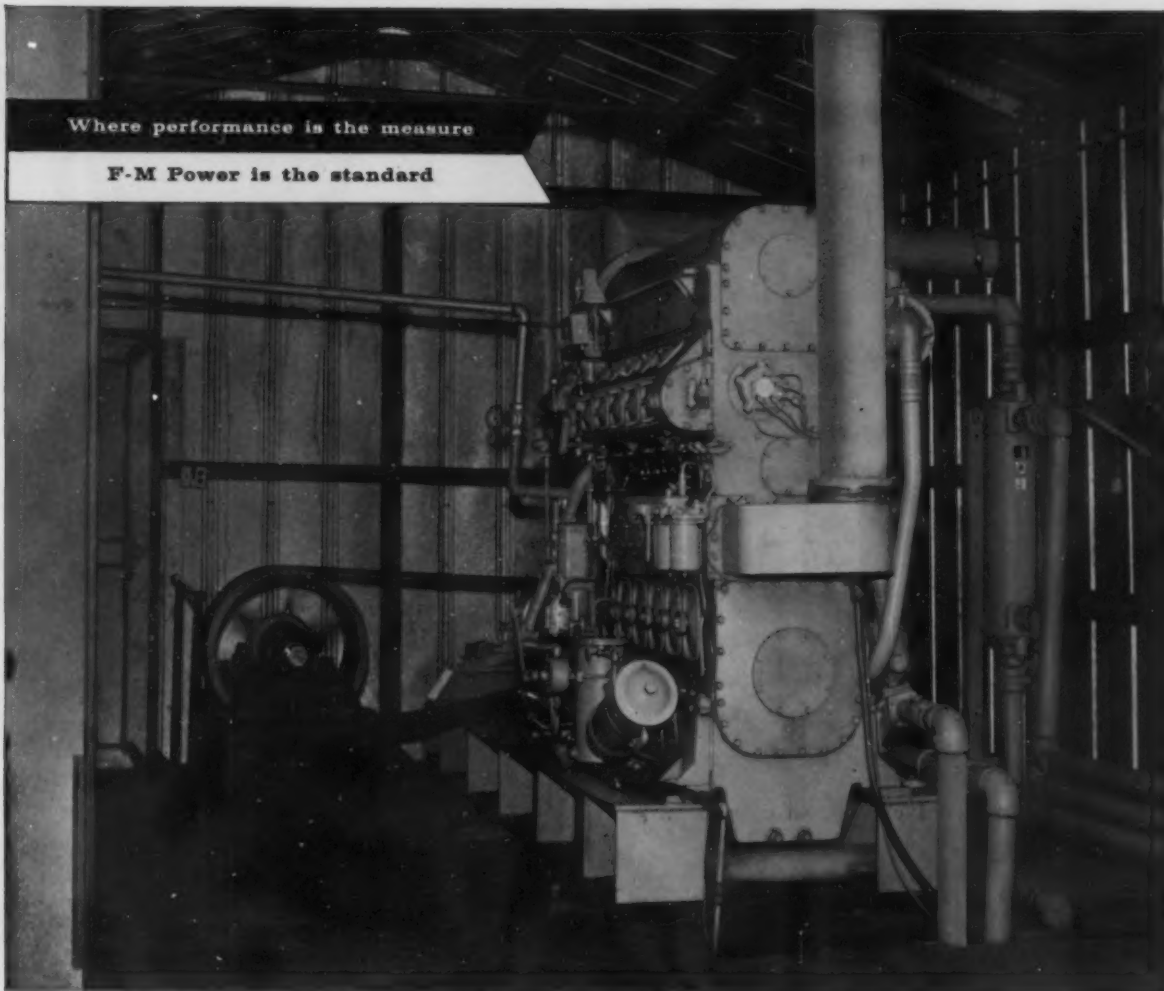


Snell Recovering

J. B. SNELL is at a hospital in his home town of Minden, La., recovering from a slight heart attack. The crusher, a past president of National Cottonseed Products Association, is reported by Mrs. Snell to be in good spirits and obeying doctors' orders to take it easy for a few weeks.

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from our
Washington
Bureau

by FRED BAILEY
WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE

The COTTON GIN and OIL MILL PRESS

• **Soil Bank Still Here**—That Soil Bank Acreage Reserve of cotton and other "basic" crops will be with us again next year, although it is hard to find anybody in Washington who much likes the idea. At press time, however, a conference committee of Senate and House had decided to continue the troublesome program through 1958.

Two changes for next year were agreed upon:

First, that there should be total payments of no more than \$500 million, an alteration that won't cut much ice since grower agreements are not expected to add up to that amount of money; Second, that next year's payments to individual farm units should not exceed \$3,000.

The second change is aimed at warding off public criticism of the program again. Some acreage reserve payments this year are expected to run higher than \$50,000, a few to \$100,000. There will be quite a number of checks of \$25,000 or more. Such high payments, when they are made in the fall, almost

certainly will draw the fire of the city press.

There is a drawback involved in a \$3,000 ceiling, officials will tell you. Purpose of the acreage reserve is to reduce production of surplus crops, they point out; the payment limit will discourage participation of large growers who can contribute most to production control.

• **Plan Other Changes**—USDA has under consideration two administrative changes in the program. The dual idea being talked is to combine an increase in per-acre payment rates with a "base acreage" plan for each farmer who puts land into the acreage reserve.

The base acreage plan would work much like the "total allotment" controls USDA proposed in 1954, but never put into effect. The aim would be to achieve over-all reduction of soil-depleting crops.

As things stand, there is nothing to prevent a farmer from banking cotton or wheat land, then putting other normally idle land into alternative non-basic crops.

That is what has happened in the last couple of years. Result is that the purpose of the Soil Bank — crop reduction — has not been achieved.

Details haven't been worked out, but the base acreage would work about like this: Suppose a grower normally plants 200 acres to various soil-depleting crops. He decides that in 1958 he will put about 30 acres of cotton into the Soil Bank. In this case, under a base acreage plan for his farm, he would be allowed to plant no more than 170 acres to soil-depleting crops, or 30 acres less than the usual total.

Such a restriction, in itself, could be expected to reduce participation in the Soil Bank. That is why the Department, along with the base acreage plan, is also considering an increase in per-acre payment rates.

Will USDA actually follow

through with these changes in the Soil Bank? Insiders here think so. The Secretary hasn't publicly announced they will be put into effect, but he has said that the Soil Bank to date has not reduced total acreage as had been hoped.

• **Navy for Margarine** — Navy spokesmen, in testifying on Capitol Hill the other day, gave their support to a bill which would allow margarine as well as butter to be served in Navy rations. The legislation, HR 912, introduced by Representative Rivers of South Carolina, would make way for savings to the government of about \$1 million annually, the Navy testified. The bill has been approved by the House Armed Services Committee and gone to the floor for action by the full House.

• **New Farm Group?** — That idea for a brand new farm organization—an association of commodity groups—appears to be gaining ground. About 10 additional organizations have agreed to come to an Aug. 6-7 meeting in Washington, following the recent first session of just 11 groups.

There were no cotton groups at the first session, but invitations to the August meeting reportedly have been accepted by the Old Cotton Belt Association of Texas, and cooperative cottonseed and soybean crushers.

Purpose of the exploratory meeting is to compare legislation the various organizations would like. Hope is that commodity plans can be wrapped up into one large omnibus farm bill.

The movement's leaders plan to have the legislation ready for introduction on Capitol Hill early next year. General farm organizations, as predicted, are exhibiting skepticism about the likelihood for success of the new commodity association—with one notable exception, the National Grange.

Grange Master Herschel Newsom, in fact, will join hands with commodity groups in attempting to bring more unity to the agricultural family . . . and to build farm strength on Capitol Hill. Newsom will be a featured speaker at the early-August meeting of the commodity groups.

• Industry Offers More Jobs, Farms Fewer

MORE FARM-TRAINED MEN are needed by business, but fewer on farms, a California survey indicates.

This finding is causing California schools to offer "agri-business" training. These courses are designed to give agricultural training of the type businessmen want in employees.

California Department of Education found that business needs about 8,000 agriculturally-trained persons yearly, and expects to need more. In contrast, only 5,000 new farm operators are needed yearly in California, and the demand is declining.

Businessmen surveyed indicated a need in agri-business training at the high school and junior college level, as well as among college graduates.

Plans for the 1957-58 school year include courses in agricultural business on a trial basis.

■ **DR. DAVID RICHARD SMITH**, formerly at Purdue University, has joined A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co., Decatur, Ill., as a senior research chemist.



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Many cotton farmers select an insecticide because it kills one or two pests whose damage is obvious. In some areas these insects may be boll weevils, cutworms, or leafworms. In other localities these crop destroyers may be lygus bugs or armyworms. To make the most from *your* cotton, such protection isn't enough! An insecticide must kill all these pests *and* other insects, too—thrips, fleahoppers, bollworms . . . even grasshoppers. Toxaphene does this job, *and does it well.*

That's why top producers in Texas, and all over the Cotton Belt, insist on toxaphene as the keystone of their insect control program—the basic insecticide for dependable protection all season long. Many growers find toxaphene is the only material they need from planting time to harvest.

To make more from every acre, give your cotton *greater* protection from insect pests. Specify toxaphene as your basic insecticide material—apply it as recommended by your own agricultural authorities.

PKS7-11

TOXAPHENE

... a product of the Agricultural Chemicals Division

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY

INCORPORATED
900 Market St., Wilmington 99, Del.



One Mill, 28 Gins Soil Banked, Says Magazine

"One of the oil mills and 28 of the cotton gins in Texas' Lower Rio Grande Valley have been put in the Soil Bank," says an editorial in Texas Farming and Citriculture. The editorial points out that this is the result, in addition to other losses, of reduced acreage. The publication concludes:

"For over two decades our politicians have been fiddling around with acreage controls, subsidies and other devices to keep the farmer's income at a predetermined level. We're about as badly off as we were before controls went into effect with perhaps one notable exception. We have learned to raise more

cotton and other controlled commodities per acre than we ever dreamed of doing before.

"Perhaps we have finally reached the stage where American farmers can shake off controls, stand on their own two feet and sell on the open market. More and more of our farmers are getting in the mood to try it to the surprise of politicians who believe the way to get the farm vote is to promise 100 percent parity.

Vote on Proposal

Clorox shareholders will vote July 24 on a proposal to sell the firm to Procter & Gamble Co. The plan calls for formation of a P&G subsidiary under the present Clorox management.

Murrell Rogers Manager Of Mill at Thorndale

Murrell Rogers has been appointed manager of Cen-Tex Cooperative Oil Mill, Thorndale, Texas. He replaces W. R. Sanders. Rogers formerly was manager of Danevang, Texas, Farmers' Cooperative Society.

Two Peanut Laws Passed

Peanut growers and millers are affected by two bills recently enacted.

Congress has approved a measure freeing owners of peanut pickers and threshers from having to make monthly reports on operations.

Alabama has enacted a law creating an agency to promote peanuts. Farmers in 17 counties must approve the proposal, backed by Alabama Peanut Growers' Association.

Excess Penalty Set

Marketing quota penalty rates on "excess" cotton of the 1957 crops of upland and extra long staple cotton have been announced by USDA. The penalty rate on upland cotton is 18.5 cents per pound, and the penalty rate on extra long staple cotton is 39.8 cents per pound.

Presenting

Guy Nickels

Sudan, Texas



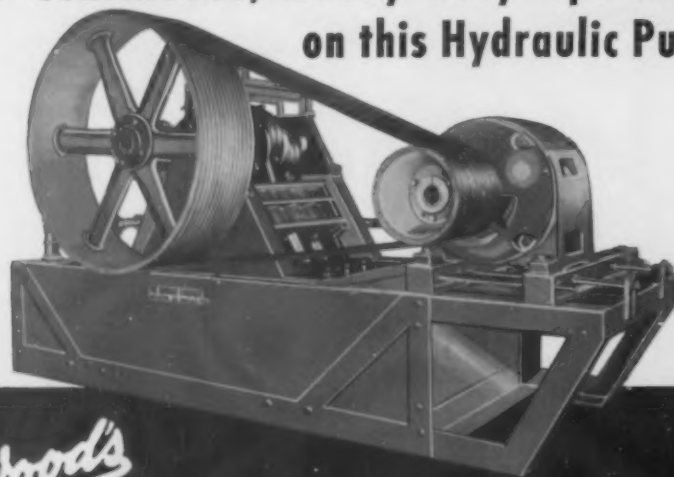
GUY NICKELS has been engaged in cotton ginning practically all of his life.

Nickels was born in Mt. Calm, Texas, on Aug. 20, 1899. He has spent most of his life on the High Plains of Texas, having lived in Bailey County since 1929. He and his wife have seven children.

He and his family now own and operate five gins in Bailey, Farmer and Lam's Counties. Three of these were purchased recently—they are located 11 miles north of Muleshoe, 11 miles west of Muleshoe and six miles west of Earth, Texas.

Nickels also has one-half interest in Central Compress and Warehouse Co. at Sudan, and is superintendent. He is a director of the First National Bank at Muleshoe, and an alternate director of Texas Cotton Ginners' Association.

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Car Designers Like Cotton

■ The position of cotton versus synthetics is strong, USDA comments. The very fact that it has held its own in the automotive world and is expected to maintain its position is encouraging.

THE last decade, and more particularly the last five years, has seen a considerable change in the use of textile materials in automobile interiors. Not only have the competitive positions of the various fibers and fabrics changed, but also how they are used, says Milton Jacobs in an article in *Agricultural Marketing*, USDA.

The over-all position of cotton has declined somewhat from its 1950 level. But the use of better grade cotton has increased. Cotton is still No. 1 as a trim material—for upholstery, sidewalls and headlinings. Wool has been toppled from the totem pole, and vinyl is the new comer ranking second to the "king."

In 1950 and 1955, USDA Agricultural

Marketing Service, made an extensive survey of fabrics and fibers for passenger cars. Researchers primarily were interested in finding out what the key automotive executives considered the characteristics of an "ideal" fabric for each part of the car.

Executives from the five largest automotive companies made valuable suggestions on how the cotton industry could even better the present position of its product. (And this the cotton industry is continuously doing—making good cottons even better.)

They suggested that soil resistance, cleanliness, wearing qualities and appearance of cotton for upholstery and sidewalls be improved. Regarding the

use of cotton in convertible tops, executives want good color permanency, color range and smart designs and colors on the interior side of cotton tops.

Executives doubt that cotton can successfully compare with foam rubber in seat padding or with the materials now being used in thermal and sound insulation.

Even so, its use in other parts of the automobile's interior still gives it top priority.

Cotton is used in combination with many of the other fibers. In nylon blends, which today are extremely popular for upholstery, cotton figures as the principal filler. It also is used for blending with other synthetics and as backing for vinyls.

The trend toward extensive use of cotton-backed vinyls for sidewalls will give cotton a further boost. However, USDA warns, the vinyls are expected to make inroads in the headlinings of automobiles—an area in which cotton has been used exclusively!

For Work Garments

New Nylon To Blend In Cotton Clothes

A new nylon which DuPont Co. says will make cotton work clothes and other garments wear 70 percent longer is being marketed.

Work pants made of the new 420 nylon and cotton will be sold this fall.

When used in the cotton warp (lengthwise yarns), tests indicated that pants containing 25 percent of the 420 nylon showed 70 percent longer wear, Du Pont said. The company estimated the retail price of cotton work clothes containing 25 percent of the nylon will be about 25 percent more than all-cotton garments of the same weight and construction.

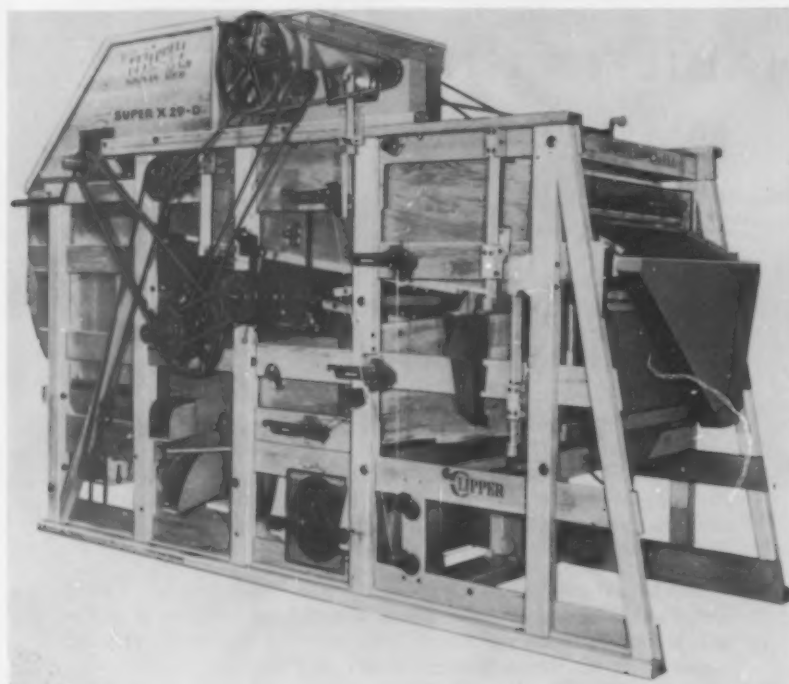
Georgia Farms Demonstrate Sound Cotton Practices

A dozen cotton demonstrations are available in Georgia to show producers the value of sound practices. Georgia Extension Service lists the following farms demonstrating use of Experiment Station recommendations: Tatum Robinson, Polk County; David Elder, Spalding; Julian Smith, Barrow; C. T. Fowler, Gordon; N. B. Carswell, Jenkins; G. B. Hodges, Tattall; Loyd Langford, Warren; Frank Rice, Elbert; W. Clyde Moore, Twiggs; D. Q. Harris, Sr., Wilcox; Cliff Griffin, Miller, and Malcolm Pyles, Crawford.

Ecuador Fixes Minimum for Cotton Grower Prices

Ecuador has established minimum prices to be paid to cotton growers and prices to be charged by ginneries, reports USDA.

Prices effective until Dec. 1, 1957, for three qualities of seed cotton (native type) delivered to ginneries are 11.55, 10.56 and 9.57 cents a pound. Corresponding prices for Acala cotton are 10.23, 9.57 and 8.91 cents. Ginned and baled cotton is to be sold at the gin at rates of 34.98, 33.66 and 31.02 cents, depending on the quality.



New Product

FERRELL ANNOUNCES CLIPPER "SUPER X" SERIES

A. T. Ferrell & Co. announces it has applied advanced engineering to four existing Clipper favorites—29-D, 298-D, 2969-D and 2968-D. The new design, designated as "Super X," permits even greater selectivity according to the manufacturer. This means that the Clipper Super 29-D Precision Seed Cleaner is further improved.

Over the past several years, Ferrell engineers have completely researched the improved principle which has brought about the redesigning of these models.

Comparisons of performance between the improved machines and Super 29-D's have been made with overwhelming success in favor of the new development, says the company.

The strongest advantage improvement factor lies in the complete utilization of air developed by the Clipper Bottom Blast Fan. Newly shaped trunking and chambers permit closer control and greater air sensitivity. General improvements include larger eccentrics, heavier brush carrier shafting, new brush adjusting device, reinforced cleaner frame, etc. The factory at Saginaw, Mich., has free literature, completely describing the new "Super X."

Dempsey Family Has Ginned 100 Years

A. L. Dempsey of Dempsey's Gin in Borden County, Texas, belongs to a family which has been ginning cotton for more than 100 years.

He is a director of Plains Cotton Growers, Inc., which published a brief biography of Dempsey recently.

Three generations of the Dempsey family now are in the ginning industry: Dempsey, his son, Eddie, and Eddie's eight-year-old son, Johnny, who wants to be a ginner.

Dempsey's father and grandfather established the first cotton gin in Indian Territory, now known as Stephens County, Okla., more than 100 years ago.

Dempsey formerly was in the gin business in Dickens County from 1937 to 1946 at Croton Flat. He moved to his present Borden County gin in 1948.

This is Dempsey's second year as a director of Plains Growers.

Stocks of Peanuts High, Despite Increased Use

USDA reports stocks of peanuts continuing above those a year ago, in spite of heavy millings and larger consumption of edible peanuts. Peanut supplies in off-farm positions declined 14 percent during May, but were nearly seven percent above those a year earlier when the month ended.

May millings were the second largest for the month since records began in 1939. Seasonal millings through May, including heavy contract shelling of peanuts under the government loan, were about 16 percent more than during the first nine months of the previous season.

About 15 percent more peanuts were crushed for oil, cake and meal during the first nine months of this season than a year earlier. Tonnage crushed for the 1956-57 period was 152 million pounds.

Vegetable Oils Replacing Animal Fats in Turkey

Vegetable oils are replacing butter and animal fats among consumers in Turkey, USDA reports. Movement to cities is listed as one reason. Turkey will use about 114,500 short tons of edible vegetable oils this year; use was 107,600 in 1956 and about the same in 1955.

Production of animal fats has not kept pace with the population growth and increased urbanization; consequently, the price of butter and animal fats—preferred traditionally for cooking purposes—has increased more rapidly than the price of vegetable oils. During a recent month the price of medium quality cooking butter was more than double that of margarine.

Vanaspatti Production and Consumption To Increase

The manufacture of vanaspatti (edible hydrogenated vegetable oil) in India has made rapid strides since its inception in the late Twenties. From only about 300 long tons in 1930, production rose to 66,000 tons in 1940, 172,000 tons in 1950 and 260,000 tons in 1955. The goal of the second Five-Year Plan is for 400,000 tons by 1961, says USDA.

Vanaspatti has accounted for about one-half of the increase in the estimated total consumption of edible oils in India since 1951. It has become widely accepted as an alternative fat to ghee (melted butter), which sells at a much higher price.

At present the government permits only peanut, cottonseed and sesame oils to be used in vanaspatti. The leading oil is peanut. Legislation requires vanaspatti to contain at least five percent of sesame oil. Although use of cot-

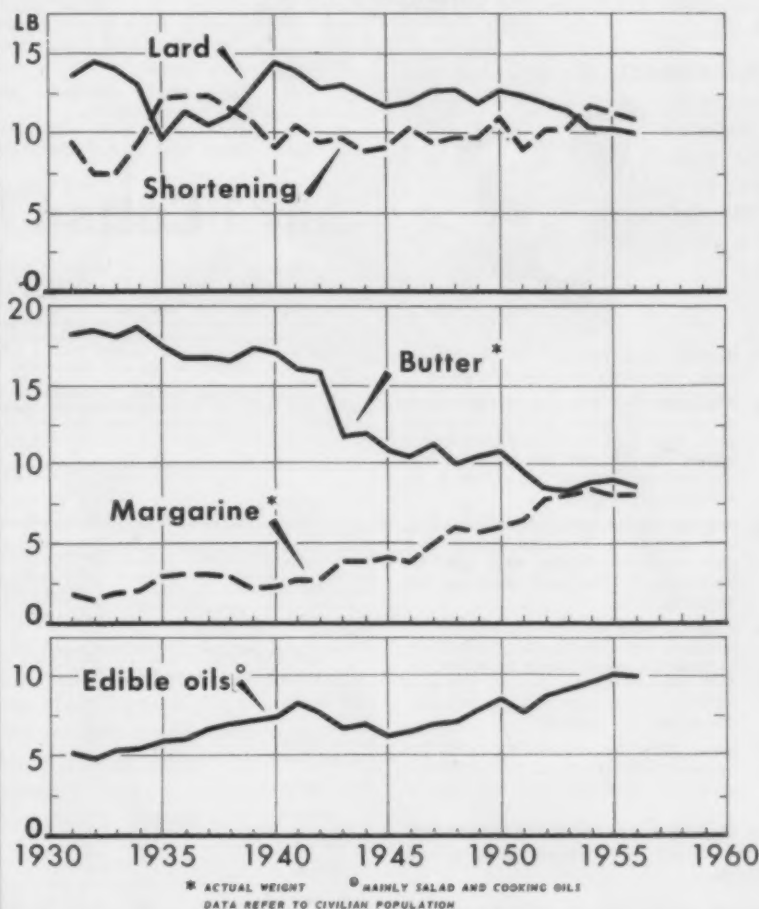
tonseed oil is limited by its small production in India, it is considered inferior to peanut oil for vanaspatti manufacture. It has more color and takes longer to hydrogenate. Therefore, it can compete with peanut oil for vanaspatti only when it sells at a discount.

The difference in price between vanaspatti and liquid oil in early 1957 was equivalent to about four cents per pound. One-third of this consisted of manufacturers' excise tax, one-third of the cost of packaging and the remaining third of the processing margin.

In addition to vanaspatti itself, the vanaspatti industry produces from 10,000 to 20,000 tons a year of inedible hydrogenated oil as an ingredient in soap and in sizing for textiles.

■ SCOTT MACK, son of ROY MACK, Western Cottonoil district manager at Lubbock, will study engineering at Texas Tech next year.

DISAPPEARANCE OF FOOD FATS PER PERSON



USDA reports that total domestic disappearance of fats and oils per person dropped to a 10-year low in 1956. Per capita fats consumption in foods was down about one pound from the previous year, while nonfood use declined one-half pound. This chart shows trends in the use of fats in various foods since 1930.

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Slipping belts and tight belts mean static electricity and hot bearings. Such conditions frequently cause fires, and always result in slow ginning and poor belt life.

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• Eliminate Supports Now

AN OPPORTUNE TIME to get rid of mandatory supports on cottonseed, when soybeans are supported, is while new cotton legislation is being drafted. Dupuy Bateman, Jr., Houston, president, National Cottonseed Products Association, points this out in a recent letter to members.

Bateman enclosed a copy of his talk at the 1957 convention of Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association this matter. He urged NCPA members to discuss it with members of Congress and farm leaders.

• Safety Rules Outlined

SAFETY RULES have been drafted by authorities for those using phosphate insecticides on cotton or other crops. They say that the materials should never be applied with handguns or mule drawn applicators. With other equipment, the following rules are suggested by the Delta Council Health Committee:

1. Never work alone.
2. Wear full length clothes, long sleeves and full length pants.
3. Wear proper respirator, especially with dusts. Read and follow directions

concerning respirator.

4. Put on clean clothes each day.
5. If liquids or dusts are spilled on exposed skin or clothing, remove clothes and wash body immediately.
6. Do not carry cigarettes to the field.
7. Wash hands before eating or smoking.
8. At end of spray period, take a bath and put on clean clothes.

• Mike's First Billion

MIKE WADZECK, Plainview, Texas, is making front page news at the age of eight. He is the son of Western Cotton-oil Co. Mill Manager Mark Wadzeck. "Big D" column on page one of The Dallas News reports that Mike recently told his mom, "Wish I had a billion dollars." When asked what he would do, Mike said: "Buy out Woolworth's."

• More Irrigation Wells

THIRTEEN COUNTIES drilled 215 new irrigation wells on Texas' South Plains during May. Thirty-five replacement wells were drilled, also, reports to the High Plains Conservation District indicate.

July 1 Cotton Acreage Estimate

USDA estimated the acreage of cotton in cultivation on July 1 at 14,224,000 acres, the lowest since 1878. Due largely to the Soil Bank, all states reduced plantings. This year's acreage is 15 percent below that a year ago and 37 percent smaller than the 1946-55 average.

Sharpest reductions were made in the Eastern Belt and in Oklahoma where acreage was reduced one-fourth. More moderate cuts were made in the Central Belt with reductions in Tennessee, Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana estimated at 12, 15, 16, 17, and 20 percent, respectively. Acreage in the Far West is down only slightly from a year ago. Growers in New Mexico made the smallest cut—one percent. Reductions of only three and five percent, respectively, were made in Arizona and California.

American-Egyptian acreage in cultivation July 1, at 82,400 acres, compares with 43,500 acres a year earlier and the 46,400-acre average. Acreage allotments for this cotton were increased sharply and there are no provisions under the 1957 Acreage Reserve Program for extra long staple cotton.

Details by States

State	1947-56 average percent not harvested ¹	1946-55 average	Acreage in cultivation July 1 Acres (in thousands)		1957 as percent of 1956
			1956	1957	
North Carolina	1.8	681	457	360	79
South Carolina	1.0	1,030	695	510	73
Georgia	1.2	1,265	854	590	69
Tennessee	1.8	764	553	490	88
Alabama	0.9	1,488	1,001	750	75
Mississippi	2.5	2,344	1,641	1,400	85
Missouri	3.1	501	373	315	84
Arkansas	2.5	2,093	1,405	1,165	83
Louisiana	1.9	825	586	470	80
Oklahoma	6.4	1,135	802	600	75
Texas	5.2	9,093	7,065	6,250	88
New Mexico	3.3	233	189	187	99
Arizona	1.4	406	372	361	97
California	1.2	894	772	730	95
Other States ²	3.6	83	63	46	73
United States	3.4	22,743	16,833	14,224	85
Other States					
Virginia	3.9	23.7	15.8	13.8	87
Florida	3.0	43.1	34.4	21.0	61
Illinois	7.8	3.5	3.0	2.6	87
Kentucky	3.0	11.4	7.4	6.4	86
Nevada	8.5 ³	1.1	2.3	2.3	100

Amer.-Egypt. ⁴

Texas	2.8	16.9	16.1	29.5	183
New Mexico	2.4	9.0	8.1	16.3	201
Arizona	1.4	20.2	19.0	36.0	189
California	2.9 ³	.3	.3	.6	200
Total Amer.-Egypt.	2.1	46.4	43.5	82.4	189

¹ Includes acres abandoned, removed for compliance, and placed in Soil Bank Acreage Reserve. ² Sums of acreage for "other states" rounded for inclusion in U.S. totals. ³ Short-time average. ⁴ Included in state and U.S. totals.



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OIL MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE — Rebuilt twin motor Anderson high speed expellers, French screw presses, stack cookers, meal coolers, fourteen inch conditioners, filter presses, oil screening tanks, complete modern preprocessing or single press expeller mills.—Pitcock & Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

FOR SALE—Anderson Super Duo expellers. Filter presses, 72" and 85" cookers. Butters milling machine. Carver 176-saw Tru-line Gummer. Double box linter press. Attrition mills. Single drum hull beater. 20" to 70" fans. Motors: 75 h.p. and under.—Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., 169 Howell St., Telephone RT-5958, Dallas, Texas.

INSPECTIONS and appraisal. Dismantle and installation.—Oscar V. Shultz, Industrial Engineering, Phone Butler 9-2172, P. O. Box 357, Grapevine, Texas.

Gin Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—3-80 saw Murray gins, standard Mitchell feeders, Mitchell conveyor, steel Centennial trampler, wood condenser and press, Murray hydraulic pump, 4 fans and transmission equipment, separator and scales.—G. T. Ballard, R.F.D. 2, Tupelo, Miss.

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100	Sq. Cage	1200	758
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FOR SALE—4-80 Lummus 1947 Model gins with lint flue. Practically new saws and ribs. Gins look extra good—all for \$1,000.—Bill Smith, Phones OR 4-9626 and OR 4-7847, P. O. Box 694, Abilene, Texas.

FOR SALE—Complete cotton gin plants. Second hand and reconditioned gin machinery. Sam Clements Company, Inc., Phones REgent 5-3656 and REgent 5-3764, West Memphis, Ark.

FOR SALE—5-80 saw D.C. Murray gins with new ribs, 6" mote conveyor, glass fronts, 5 extra saw cylinders, and short flues. 4-80 saw Lummus double moting, automatic gins. 5-60" Super Mitchell feeders. 4-66" Hardwicke-Etter feeders with 4-cylinder after-cleaner. 5 Continental cleaners, complete with bypass valves and Hartzell fans. 5 Continental 4X feeders. One Lummus press pump. 1-52" Hardwicke-Etter separator. 1-52" 1956 model Stacy separator. One Continental 4-trough drier used one season. One Murray Big Reel drier. One 1½-million B.T.U. Hardwicke-Etter burner. One Murray steel bound press with short stroke trampler. 1-50" Lummus condenser. Most of the above machinery has been completely reconditioned and painted.—Kimbell Used Gin Machinery Co., Phone 3372 or 3351, Box 456, Earth, Texas.

FOR SALE—Complete gin plant, operated within the last two years. Contact E. A. Guderian, Phone: PLaza 2-8212 or PLaza 2-9363, 2301 La Salle Street, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—5-60" V-drive convertible Mitchells. Only ginned 250 bales, 125 each. You can buy these cheaper than you can repair your old machines.—Bill Smith, Phones OR 4-9626 and OR 4-7847, P. O. Box 694, Abilene, Texas.

FOR SALE—Nice 5-80 Lummus cotton gin. This plant is complete and ready to gin cotton. 5-80 Lummus double moting automatic gins. 5 Lummus feeders. 5 Lummus 1st lint cleaners 1951 Model. 12-cylinder Le Roi L3000 natural gas engine with V-belt drive, cooling coils, natural gas regulators, and all pig. The above is all late model machinery and is now located in a steel building which will make it easy to move. We are offering everything for sale that is connected with this cotton gin with the exception of the building for \$25,000.—Santa Rosa Gin Assn., Phones 2931 and 2451, P. O. Box 27, Santa Rosa, Texas.

FOR SALE—One of the best little 2500 acre ranches in South Texas, bargain price and owner will accept good gin as part of consideration. Several good money making gins, well located, almost ready to start ginning, in Coastal Bend area, also Rio Grande Valley. Ask me about these.—M. M. Phillips, Phone TE 5-8555, P. O. Box 7385, Corpus Christi, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-66" Mitchell Super units, good condition, \$350 each. Contact Mem C. Webb, John C. Webb and Sons, Demopolis, Alabama.

FOR SALE—1-50" Continental Model 511 steel separator, two Continental oil-fired heaters, two million BTU capacity.—C. O. Smith Guano Company, Moultrie, Georgia.

FOR SALE—3-80 saw 1950 Model all-steel gin outfit complete. Super Mitchell feeders, overhead cleaner, double box up-pack, all-steel press, trampler, pump, perfect condition. 85 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse engine. Engine can be bought separately.—P. O. Box 370, Kosciusko, Miss.

SPECIAL BARGAINS—Steel cleaners: One 1953 model 72" impact cleaner. 6- and 16-cylinder Stacys, 4-cylinder 50" Continental, two Mitchell Jembos, 1-12" Murray 3-cylinder and 1-8" Lummus 4-cylinder after cleaners. Five late model Murray saw type lint cleaners. Mitchell convertible and Super extracting feeders in 60" and 66" lengths. No. 18 Murray Big Reel. One practically new 60" Lummus steel down-draft condenser. New Government type towers in any size. Separators and press pumps in practically all makes. 2-14" steel Lummus bur machines. 1-100 h.p. G.E. 440-volt, slipring motor with starter. 1-25 h.p. motor complete with cotton house unloading system including unloader fan. Several other nice power units in Waco stock. New and used fans, belting, conveyor trough and a general line of transmission equipment and hundreds of other excellent items for your choice selection. For your largest, oldest and most reliable source of used and reconditioned gin machinery, contact us. Call us regarding any machinery or complete gin plants which you have for sale or trade.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Phones: Day PL 2-8141, Night PL 3-7939, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—Lint cleaners: 7-80 Continentals, 5-80 Lummus jets, 4-80 Hardwicke-Etters, 5-80 Murrays. Presses: 1 Murray steel bound, 1 Continental paragon steel bound. Press pumps: 1 Murray automatic oiler, 1 Cen-Tennial, 1 Alamo. Gins: 4-80 saw Continental F3 brush, 2-80 Hardwicke-Etter, 5-90 Gulleets, 4-80 glass front Centennials, 15-80 glass front Murrays, 1-80 Continental Model E brush, 5-80, 1947 Lummus, 3-80 Model C Continentals, 1-70 Model C Continental brush, 5-70 Lummus. Feeders: 5-80 Lummus MEF, 6-70 Lummus MEF, 5-66" Special Standard V-drive Mitchells, 5-60" Special Standard V-drive Mitchells. Driers: Two Murray Big Reels, one 18-shelf Gullett. Cleaners: One 6-cylinder 72" Continental, one 5-cylinder 72" Murray blow-in type, one 6-cylinder 8" wide Lummus, one 4-cylinder Continental. Condensers: 1-72" Continental side discharge, 1-60" Continental side discharge, 1-50" Continental side discharge, 1-36" Continental side discharge. Separators: 2-72" Murrays, 1-72" Lummus, 1-52" Gullett, 1-52" Continental, 1-52" Murray, 1-43" Stacy. Burners: 1 Hardwicke-Etter. Bur machines: One steel double 8' Murray with long and short bypass conveyors, 1-14" steel center feed Lummus, 1-14" Hardwicke-Etter wood, 1-10" Continental. Cleaner Vacuums: 1-72" Murray, 1-52" Murray. Various sizes of fans. Engines: One V-8, 280 h.p. Le Roi, one twin six 210 h.p. MM. Various size electric motors.—Bill Smith, Phones OR 4-9626 and OR 4-7847, P. O. Box 694, Abilene, Texas.

End Gin Trash Disposal Problems with a Wilco Burner!

Special Model for Lint Cleaner Trash.

WILCO MACHINE WORKS, INC.
MUNICIPAL AIRPORT • MEMPHIS, TENN.
P. O. BOX 3722 • WHITEHALL 8-4555

FOR SALE—One Lummus down-packing press.—T. T. Clark, Opp, Ala.

FOR SALE—4-70 Continental gins, standard feeders, conveyor, separator, E.J. trampler, press and condenser, 150 h.p. General Motors engine, and building. Scales. These are complete gins.—G. T. Ballard, R.F.D. 2, Tupelo, Miss.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Late model all-steel lefthand press with long stroke trampler. One screw elevator 9".—Lyle Gin, Floydada, Texas. Phone YUKon 3-2216.

WANTED—Complete cotton gin plants and used gin machinery.—Sam Clements Company, Inc., West Memphis, Arkansas.

To buy—sell—hire—or find a job—classified ads in The Press get results for gins and oil mills.

USED GIN EQUIPMENT BARGAINS

14' Murray Burr Machine	\$4,000.00
7 Cylinder Incline Cleaner—Murray	1,500.00
12 Shelf Drier	650.00
24 Shelf Drier	1,100.00
72" Continental Separator	950.00
52½" Murray Separator, less vacuum	350.00
30" Murray Multi-blade Fan, C.I.	185.00
30" Continental Multi-blade Fan, C.I.	185.00
30" Claridge S. B. Fan, C.I.	160.00
30" Continental S. B. Fan, C.I.	160.00
D 35" Murray Fan, C.I., 8 blade	500.00
and Multi-blade	310.00
45" Continental Fan, Multi-blade C.I.	310.00
Continental Vertical Press Pump	850.00
1M Mitchell Burner	240.00
H. & E. Trampler	350.00
E. J. Trampler	250.00
Cen-Tennial Trampler	250.00

POWER UNITS

RX1SV—300 h.p. Le Roi	4,000.00
RX1—100 h.p. Le Roi	900.00
5 h.p. International	35.00
75 h.p., 700 rpm., 440 volt Westinghouse	350.00

WONDER STATE MFG. CO.
Paragould, Ark.

Personnel Ads

WANTED—Two sober experienced cotton gin machinery sales engineers for foreign service, with knowledge of Spanish preferred. Must be free and willing to travel now. Write Export Manager, Box 7763, Dallas 26, Texas.

EXPERIENCED GINNER and repairman available immediately. Go anywhere. References. Have own tools. Carpenter. Write to P. O. Box 138, Munford, Tenn. Phone TEmple 7-5195.

WANTED—Ginner for 1957 season. Prefer good knowledge of Murray gins. Good hours. Good pay. No drinkers need apply. Call or write, J. M. Setliff, Central Valley Growers Gin, P. O. Box 56, Phone Tipton 3671, Tipton, California.

PICKERY MANAGER—experienced, sober. Must be thoroughly familiar with loose and off-grade cottons. Plant in San Joaquin Valley, California. Give complete information and salary expected. All inquiries strictly confidential.—Box KT, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

WANTED—Young man for ginner, experience may be limited but must be dependable, sober, agreeable, and willing to learn. Good year-round salary and opportunity. Write Box TP, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

EXPERIENCED OPERATOR of gins desires position as manager on the plains or western states, can handle cotton.—Box CM, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P.O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services first. Contact your nearest branch.

SEE US for good used re-built engines, MM parts, belt lace, and Seal-Skin belt dressing.—Fort Worth Machinery Company, (Rear) 913 East Berry Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—One 300 h.p. slipping Westinghouse motor, 700 r.p.m., 440 volt, 60 cycle, 3 phase; in excellent condition. Priced at \$2,500.—R. W. Kimbell, Phone 3371 or 3351, Box 456, Earth, Texas.

FOR SALE—One MM 6-cylinder 240 h.p. engine in extra good condition.—Bill Smith, Phones OR 4-9626 and OR 4-7847, P. O. Box 694, Abilene, Texas.

Land Leveling Profits Dryland Farmers

Dryland cotton lint yields have been stepped up 59 percent by leveling clay loam soils on terraced land having less than one percent slope, and receiving supplemental runoff water, says C. E. Fisher, Texas Experiment Station.

This is an economical investment, says Fisher, whose land at Spur Substation was leveled for \$17.88 an acre, and will be effective for several more years. He says annual gross return per acre was increased \$23.76 on leveled land with supplemental runoff water, and \$8.10 on leveled land without supplemental runoff.

Sparks Named Collaborator

Dr. William J. Sparks, Esso Engineering and Research Co., Linden, N.J., has been appointed a collaborator for Southern Utilization Research and Development Division of Agricultural Research Service, USDA. His collaboration will be on improving utilization of vegetable oils and pine gum.

Pay for Gin in Four Years

Forney, Texas, Cooperative Gin, managed by O. J. Ledbetter, Jr., has completed paying for its \$135,000 plant in four years.

Brief . . . and to the Point

WATER is fast becoming one of the most important elements in the nation's economy. In a recent speech, Secretary of Agriculture Benson said that:

"Water is probably the greatest limiting resource factor in the future development of the U.S."

New Product

EMULSIFIER MAKES LIQUIDS PRODUCE SOUND WAVES

Machines which make liquids produce sound waves for ultrasonic emulsification have been developed in England and are being offered in the U.S. The equipment is listed as suitable for the food, vegetable oil, textile processing and other industries. Sonic Engineering Corp., 146 Selleck Street, Stamford, Conn., distributes the equipment and information.

Chemicals Upsetting Mortality Tables

MORTALITY TABLES have been "turned upside down in two decades."

Chemicals are the reason, John E. McVeigh of Chas. Pfizer & Co. recently told a luncheon club. Pneumonia, formerly the No. 2 health menace, has been controlled and tuberculosis has dropped from first to tenth place as a killer.

Retired Gin Operator Dies at Marked Tree

Edgar Mansel Perry, Sr., retired gin operator and contractor, died June 30 at Marked Tree, Ark. A native of Tennessee, he had lived at Marked Tree for 35 years. He was a Mason and Methodist.

Survivors include his wife, four daughters, one son, a brother, and three sisters.

New Leaflet

1957 DEFOLIATION GUIDE FOR COTTON ISSUED

Texas Extension Service is distributing its 1957 Cotton Defoliation Guide. Leaflet 145 may be obtained from County Agents or Texas Extension Service, College Station.

Fred C. Elliott, Extension cotton work specialist, points out that two new materials—Merphos and S, S, S-Tributyl Phosphorothioate—are included in the Guide this year. A warning regarding arsenic acid desiccant also is added to this year's information.

Tennessee Names Bockhop Head of Engineering

Appointment of Dr. Clarence W. Bockhop as head of the agricultural engineering department of the University of Tennessee College of Agriculture has been announced by Dr. Webster Pendergrass, dean of agriculture.

Era Long Gone

Louis A. Rozzoni, president of the California Farm Bureau Federation, said the era of "farming for the sake of farming" is long gone. "The farmer of the future will have to make his own way on a smaller amount of land by means of better production methods and higher efficiency in management."

Rozzoni told the annual California Agricultural Teachers' Association conference at California State Polytechnic College, "Rather than an agriculturist, tomorrow's farmer will be a businessman."

Hopper Hazard

In Bakersfield, Calif., patrols placed warning signs along the highway because grasshoppers have been thick enough to create a traffic hazard. County officials and ranchers in the area immediately prepared to spray the insects.



Machinery Group's Committee Confers

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS of the Oil Mill Machinery Manufacturers and Supply Association were photographed as they conferred during the recent convention of the International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association at El Paso. Left to right are Boyce Temple, Fort Worth; Kenneth Whitlock, Corpus Christi; and H. B. Adams, Dallas.

CCC Price Supports Have Cost \$5 Million Daily

Price supports for farm products cost \$5 million daily during the fiscal year ended June 30. CCC estimates fiscal 1956-57 losses at \$1.2 billion. The agency now has \$5.3 billion invested, against \$8.3 billion a year ago.

Whaling Factory Authorized

The Chilean Ministry of Economy has authorized a Japanese firm to establish a new whaling factory at Corral, in Valdivia Province. It is believed that the Chilean Government may authorize the foreign investment to reach the equivalent of U.S. \$1.2 million.

New Bulletin

CHEMICAL FINISHING MEETING REPORT PUBLISHED

National Cotton Council is distributing the papers presented at the fifth Chemical Finishing Conference. The meeting was held in Washington last October. The publication, issued by the Council's Utilization Research Division, contains material reprinted from Textile Research Journal.

Ammonia Group To Meet

Agricultural Ammonia Institute will hold its seventh annual convention in Little Rock, Dec. 11-13. Hotel Marion will be headquarters.

Buyers Would Pay More for Butter

Consumers are willing to pay about 15 cents more per pound for butter than for margarine, a survey by Oklahoma Experiment Station indicates. The group surveyed expressed preference for butter over margarine for its taste, appearance, food value, cooling quality and digestibility. They felt that margarine has better uniformity of quality, keeping quality and spreading quality.

• Many Texas Areas Need Rain Again

TEXAS is getting dry again.

Despite flooding rains during the spring, much of the state is beginning to need topsoil moisture. And, engineers say underground water for irrigation remains scarce in many areas.

Texas' major lakes are "generally full" as streams continue to run and should keep doing so through the summer.

"But the pumper is faced with an underground drouth forever," said Bob Littleton, chief ground water engineer for the State Board of Water Engineers. "Although there are billions and billions of gallons of water under Texas' surface, more water is taken out of the ground annually than goes into the surface."

Engineers gave this up-to-date summary of Texas' water resources:

1. Man-made surface reservoirs are "generally full" with enough water to meet the demands for which they were designed.

2. A substantial amount of water from underground reservoirs has started streams and springs running again and should keep them going through the summer.

3. Underground water reservoirs have received an "indirect benefit" from the rains because pumpage has decreased in some areas.

4. Shallow reservoirs—up to 30 feet deep in major stream valleys—have received a substantial recharge and have plenty of water, but the effect on deep sand reservoirs is "nil."

ADM Adds German Plant

A West German plant to produce plasticizers and synthetic resins will be operated by Scado-Archer-Daniels GmbH & Co. This is owned by Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. of Minneapolis, along with German and Netherlands partners, H. V. Whelen, vice-president of ADM's internal division, announced.

The new plant is ADM's sixth foreign expansion in less than a year. Other recent moves include a whaling station under construction in Peru, a fatty acids plant in Belgium, a formula feed plant in Mexico.

Gin Completes First Year

Star Route Cooperative Gin, Morton, Texas, has completed its first season's operations. J. W. Covington is manager.



"TYPE N" liquid wetting agent

This is the new and improved "Type N" MOYST® liquid wetting agent. It is low-foaming, practically colorless, and thin enough to pour and dissolve readily. "Type N" MOYST® is a non-ionic compound and is only slightly affected by the pH and mineral content of the water used. Most economical.

Use 1/4 of 1% or one quart to 100 gallons of water

"Type N" MOYST® solution is recommended for use with STATIFIER® moisture restoration equipment in gins. For mechanical cotton pickers, it helps keep the spindles clean, improves picking performance and reduces water consumption. In pressurized water fire extinguishers and fire barrels, "Type N" MOYST® quickly penetrates and extinguishes cotton bale fires.



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BEST for GINNING

By using MOYST® with STATIFIER® units in gins, you are sure of a fast penetrating solution which assures even distribution of moisture in the bale. Costs less than 2 cents per bale.



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• Oklahoma Winners Touring Texas

CHAMPION Future Farmer and 4-H cotton growers of Oklahoma are on their annual trip awarded as a prize by the state's cotton industry.

Led by Edgar L. McVicker, secretary-treasurer of Oklahoma Cotton Research Foundation and the state's ginners' and crushers' associations, the boys and their coaches left Oklahoma City on July 12.



EDGAR L. McVICKER

After visiting San Antonio, they will spend three days touring cotton areas of the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas and Mexico. Theimer Farm at Progreso and the Texas Experiment Substation at Weslaco will be among the stops made. They also will visit the Pink Bollworm Research Center at Brownsville and the King Ranch at Kingsville.

Spending a night in Corpus Christi, the tour group will go to Houston, where a tour of Olin Mathieson Fertilizer Plant is scheduled. They will be guests of C. H. Lewis at Lone Star Baggins and tour Texas A&M with the guidance of Fred C. Elliott, Texas Extension cotton work specialist.

Sixteen boys, accompanied by the Vocational Teacher or County Agent who coached them, are guests of the Foundation on the tour.

Foundation sponsors have enlarged the contest for next year to include nine winners from each division.

Gin Observes Anniversary

Thrall, Texas, Cooperative Gin Co. is observing its twentieth anniversary. John Krieg has been manager for 14 years and Albert Freels and Otto Heckman have served 20 years as board members. Other directors are Ewald Riethmeyer, Alvin Krueger, Otto Arning, Ben Rosenblad and Ed Hiebel.

Gin Re-elects Robertson

E. G. Robinson was re-elected a director of Island Cooperative Gin, Island, Calif., at the recent annual meeting. John C. Nunes, board chairman, presided at the business session; and Jim Essling made the manager's report.

Texas Ginners Are Holding More District Meetings

A meeting of members of Texas Cotton Ginners' Association in District 7 on July 10 continued the series of annual district meetings. The meeting was held at the American Legion Hall in Brenham.

District meetings scheduled later are:
July 16—District 9—Zilker Park, Austin, 10 a.m.

July 18—District 6—Walter Dossett's Camp (The Green Perch) on North Bosque, near Waco, 10 a.m.

July 19—District 8—Hospital Dairy Farm, Temple, 7 p.m.

July 31—Districts 1-2-3—Nicholson

House, Paris, 10:30 a.m.

Aug. 1—District 5—Hill County Country Club, Hillsboro, 7 p.m.

Aug. 7—Districts 21-22—Windsor Hotel, Abilene, 10 a.m.

Aug. 9—District 23—Hotel Del Norte, El Paso, 10 a.m.

Sept. 1—Districts 17-18-19-20—Lubbock Hotel, Lubbock, 9:30 a.m.

Seed Short Course Planned

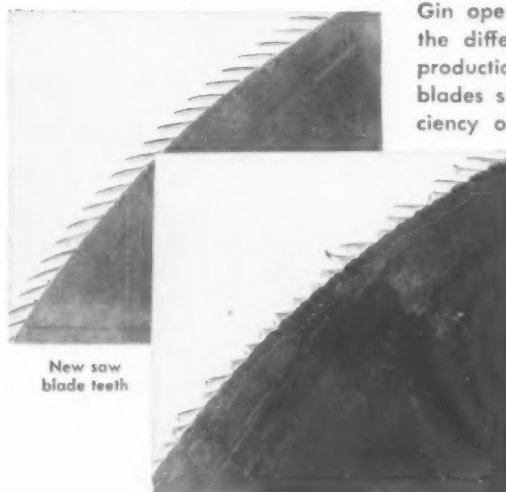
South Carolina Seedmen's Short Course will be held at Clemson College, Aug. 12-16. The meeting is during Farm and Home Week. T. W. Morgan is in charge of arrangements.



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Good Equipment needs PROTECTION for Top Service and Production . . .



New saw
blade teeth

Actual saw blade used in unprotected gin. Tramp metal damage causes severe loss in lint picking.

Gin operators are familiar with the difference in operation and production given by the two saw blades shown. The reduced efficiency of picking lint and saw replacement costs make tramp metal an expensive problem.

**\$ Longer Equip-
ment Life**

**\$ Reduced
Fire Losses**

**\$ Cuts Down
Time**

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Sales Representatives
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Belt. Send for details.

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• Accurate Sampling Pays Oil Mills

CAREFUL, systematic sampling and analysis are essential for oil mills to produce the greatest amount of each product and the highest possible quality.

R. T. Doughtie, Jr., Memphis, stressed this at the 1957 convention of the International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association at El Paso. Doughtie is in charge of cottonseed grading for the Cotton Division of USDA Agricultural Marketing Service.

Superintendents, said Doughtie, need to know: (1) Quality and composition of cottonseed; (2) quality and composition of seed going into the mill for crushing; and (3) quality and composition of products made.

Official sampling procedures must be

followed carefully in order to obtain representative samples, he added. He told of visiting a number of mills last fall and commented, "frankly, I was amazed at the carelessness of the sampling at some of the mills visited."

• **Warns Against Shortcuts** — Doughtie warned against trying to take "short cuts" in sampling and cited examples. Some of the most prevalent are:

- (1) Taking samples entirely from one point in a load;
- (2) Sampling only the upper 15 to 18 inches of a load of cottonseed averaging about five to six feet in depth;
- (3) Leaving drawn samples exposed to air or heat;
- (4) Drawing insufficient portions of seed to accurately represent the shipment;
- (5) Cutting the weights of gross sam-



R. T. DOUGHTIE, JR.



**CUT
DOWNTIME
WITH
RUBBER**

**TESTS PROVE: LINED "L"s LAST
UP TO 9 TIMES LONGER**

In every cotton growing area, from California to Georgia, progressive ginners are using rubber to save hours of downtime and thousands of dollars, annually, in lost production. In rugged, shot-blast tests, rubber-lined elbows have proved to outwear ordinary galvanized elbows 9 to 11. A & C elbows are available in all standard sizes, in 20-gauge black iron. A quarter-inch of tough, abrasion resistant rubber is fused to the heel half of the elbow and GUARANTEED never to come off! It starts in the bead in the intake and extends smoothly over the crimp in the discharge end, giving full protection from one end to the other. Installation is the same as any galvanized elbow.

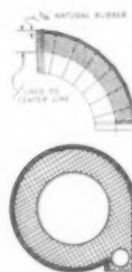
DON'T THROW AWAY YOUR OLD FAN SCROLLS!

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ples to even weights by scooping off part of the upper portion of composited samples;

(6) "Forgetting" to sample some loads received;

(7) Estimating weight of foreign matter removed by vision and not by actual weighing;

(8) Not obtaining full cross-section of the loads, thereby missing the lower layers of seed and foreign matter completely;

(9) Preparing samples to represent more tons of seed than specified in the official sampling procedures;

(10) Packaging of the reduced samples improperly for sending to chemists; etc . . .

"I can not over-emphasize," said Doughtie, "That a poorly and carelessly drawn and prepared sample of cottonseed, or any commodity for that matter, is worthless. Actually, it is worse than worthless since it is completely misleading. We can not expect any chemist to report analytical results that are true and representative of any shipment unless the sample itself is representative of the whole lot it is intended to represent."

Doughtie said many of the same problems arise in sampling for mill control. Proper correlation of analytical data covering receipts of raw material with the analytical data from each department in a mill can reliably show the probable gain or loss in a mill's operations if a proper system of accurate and representative sampling is carried out.

"Today, as never before," he concluded, "Accurate analytical data are of vital importance and there is every indication that failure to obtain such data can mean the difference between profit and loss and, in some cases, may determine whether your mill continues to operate or falls out of the competitive race. We have witnessed some such results during past years, and sincerely hope that none of you will have such an experience since you can, with proper attention to pertinent details, avoid it."

Ginning Specialist Named

David W. Chandler has been appointed Arkansas Extension cotton ginning and marketing specialist. He has been Associate County Agent in Pulaski County.

U.S. Exhibit in Spain Wins Top Awards

Two top prizes were awarded the U.S. Agricultural Exhibit at the International Samples Fair in Barcelona, Spain. The U.S. exhibit was judged best in design, operation and general excellence.

Comodities displayed in the 15,000-square-foot exhibit included cotton, grain, seeds, tobacco, dairy products, poultry and poultry products, and vegetable oils. The display, the fourth sponsored this year by USDA Foreign Agricultural Service, included a continuous fashion show demonstrating the season's latest cotton styles, fabrics, and accessories. Also shown was a process for recombining milk and making ice cream from non-fat dry milk and anhydrous milk fat which do not require refrigeration.

Other demonstrations and exhibits included cake-baking with prepared mixes, cooking frozen poultry, sampling of potato chips fried in pure soybean oil.

The exhibit was presented in cooperation with the following trade groups: Cotton Council, International; Dairy Society, International; Soybean Council of America, National Grain Trade Council, American Seed Trade Association, and the Institute of American Poultry Industries.

The prize-winning exhibit, including the pavilion in which the displays are housed, was constructed in demountable fashion and will be reshowed in future trade fairs in Europe and South America.



Crushers Aid Cotton Short Course

LUBBOCK OIL MILLS were hosts at a dinner at the recent Cotton Short Course at Texas Technological College. Crusher representatives in the picture, left to right, are Dixon White, Roy Davis, Roy Mack, George Pfeiffenberger, executive of Plains Growers, Inc., Rufus Grisham, and C. B. Spencer, Dallas, agricultural director, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, who spoke at the meeting.

AFMA Announces Award

Dr. Erle Edwin Bartley, associate professor in dairy husbandry at the Kansas State College was presented the first of three \$1,000 awards to be made in 1957 by the American Feed Manufacturers' Association for outstanding contribution to nutrition research. Elmer Modeer, chairman of the AFMA Nutrition Council, made the presentation at the fifty-first annual meeting of the American Dairy Science Association held at Oklahoma State University (Oklahoma A&M).

Seed Analysts Elect Clark

B. E. Clark, New York Experiment Station, Geneva, was elected president of the Association of Official Seed Analysts at the recent annual meeting at Baton Rouge. Laboratories from 32 states, USDA and Canadian provinces were represented.

L. E. Everson, Iowa State College, Ames, was named vice-president; and L. C. Shenberger, Indiana Experiment Station, Lafayette, is secretary-treasurer.



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wood; Dallas—the Baker and the Travis; El Paso—the Cortez; Galveston—the Buccaneer, Galvez, Seahorse, Jean Lafitte and Coronado Court; Laredo—the Plaza; Lubbock—the Lubbock; Marlin—the Falls; San Angelo—the Cactus; San Antonio—the Menger and the Angeles Courts. VIRGINIA: Mountain Lake—the Mountain Lake; Norfolk—the Monticello.

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Tennessee's First Cash Crop

(Continued from Page 18)

was double cropped; five acres Sudan grass; 16 acres permanent pasture.

These crops, combined with dairy cows, increased the net farm income from \$1,040 in 1940 to \$3,529 in 1955. The above was a combination of improved yields with good farm organization. It took 15 years to bring about the complete transformation but gave a substantial reward for the effort expended.

Extension workers also carry on cotton demonstrations with fertilization, varieties, irrigation, spacing, rotation, and cultivation, insect, disease, and weed control.

Research in Cotton

Research in cotton is being conducted in three different areas in Tennessee: (1) at West Tennessee Experiment Station at Jackson, (2) at U.T.-USDA Station in Knoxville, and (3) experiments on private farms in six counties in the cotton-growing area.

Many experiments on the fertilization of cotton have been conducted by the Experiment Station over a period of years. The work can be divided into two categories: (1) Tests at the West Tennessee Experiment Station at Jackson. (2) Tests conducted on the private farms in the cotton growing areas of the state. In the latter division, from one to seven years of work has been conducted in Madison, Carroll, Tipton, and Henderson Counties in West Tennessee; and in Bedford and Lawrence Counties in Middle Tennessee. These fertilizer experiments range from tests of one year's duration to continuous tests for duration of several years. The fertilization of cotton is also studied in rotation with other crops.

The work on private farms has been conducted in cooperation with the Tennessee Valley Authority. Cotton has proved to be an excellent test crop in evaluation of various phosphates coming out of the fertilizer development program of TVA. Therefore, in these experiments, the emphasis was on phosphate fertilization, although most of the experiments were designed to show the separate effects of nitrogen, potash, and lime as well.

Cotton responds to all three of the major plant food elements—nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium. The degree of response of each element varies from soil to soil and from one cropping system to another. In the West Tennessee area, nitrogen appears to be the chief limiting factor in cotton production. In the other cotton-growing areas of the state, phosphate appears to be the most important. On some soils in these areas, a response to nitrogen cannot be obtained without applying phosphate. Potash is quite important, particularly on gray and poorly drained soils, or on any soils where cotton is grown in rotation with hay crops.

Cotton Response to Lime

Probably one of the most significant findings in the continuous cotton experiments at the West Tennessee Experiment Station at Jackson has been the response of cotton to liming. The re-

sponse to lime over a 38-year period has averaged 16 percent more seed cotton than on unlimed check plots. In fact, the response to lime has been about the same in order of magnitude as the response to fertilization.

These findings are all the more significant in that these responses to lime were obtained in the absence of green manure crops. Many farmers continue to grow cotton on acid soils. Much educational work is being done in presenting the experimental findings on the liming of cotton and more needs to be done.

Chemical Weed Control

Weeds in Tennessee cause an estimated loss in cotton yields of 10 to 15 percent. Nine years ago, with the advent of 2, 4-D commercially, a project in chemical weed control was started at Tennessee Experiment Station. In 1956, a year of typical weed research, 12 herbicides were tested at varying rates, dates, and methods of application on cotton and weeds associated with cotton.

Cotton Varieties

Since Tennessee is located in the northern area of the cotton-growing section, early maturity is a primary factor in cotton varieties. The boll weevil and the advent of the cotton-picker add to the importance of early maturity. Many of the present commercial varieties obtained their earliness from old Tennessee Trice variety, bred and introduced by Dr. Bain of the University during the period of 1915 to 1920. Such varieties as Empire, Bobshaw, Stoneville, Cobal, and Tennessee 241 have Trice strains in them.

High lint percentage is another important cotton characteristic to farmers in Tennessee. Around 1940 the Deltapine 15 variety from Mississippi was introduced. This variety soon came into favor with both ginner and farmer be-

cause it possessed both high lint percentage and quality.

Recent introductions such as Pope, Stoneville 7, Stardel, Hale 33, and Cobal are earlier and have higher yields than Deltapine 15, but they are shorter in staple length by an average of 1/16 inch to 3/32 inch. Promising early, high-yielding varieties of the Station are now in testing stage which will retain and may surpass the quality of Deltapine 15.

Irrigation

The Tennessee Experiment Station has completed only two experiments on irrigation of cotton. One of these was conducted in 1955 and no significant yield increase was obtained. In 1956, yields of seed cotton were increased from 1,066 to 2,137 pounds per acre by irrigation. Although this represents about 100 percent increase in yields, irrigated cotton should range from two to four bales of cotton per acre. These results indicate other factors should also be investigated. Among these are: Land preparation, tillage, fertilizer placement, and adopted cotton varieties for irrigation.

Results also indicate that insect problems are increased by irrigation and that furrow irrigation may be more desirable than sprinkler irrigation for cotton. Sprinkler irrigation washes insecticides off the cotton plants and appears to be related to the increase of boll rot.

Cotton Insect Tests

The control of insects affecting cotton is of particular importance during wet years. Experiments have been conducted on both the West Tennessee Experiment Station and on private farms. These tests have been made on what was formerly considered some of the less important insects affecting cotton, such as thrips, tarnished plant bug; and others,



Photos, Courtesy J. M. White, N.M. A&M College.

Ginners' Associations' Leaders Visit

HEADS of three leading ginners' associations got together at the 1957 convention of New Mexico Cotton Ginners' Association, where this picture was made. Left to right are Roy Forkner, Lubbock, president of Texas Cotton Ginners' Association; W. L. Griffin, Deming, New Mexico president; and Joe Fleming, Huntsville, Ala., head of the National Cotton Ginners' Association.

including the more important insect affecting cotton, the boll weevil.

Soil Tests

During 1954 and 1955, cotton yields, soil tests, and management practices were tested on a series of cotton tracts located on farms in Haywood and Fayette Counties in West Tennessee. Purposes of the investigation were three-fold: (1) To relate certain soil characteristics and management inputs to lint cotton yields, (2) to develop effective methods for obtaining accurate crop yield and information on soil management units using cotton as the indicator, (3) to obtain cotton yields on important soil mapping units under defined levels of management inputs. Certain indications have been obtained from the short study but no published results as yet have been made.

UT-USDA Research Program

The program as outlined by D. H. Simpson, agronomist, USDA, in cooperation with the UT Experiment Station is given as follows:

1. An Experimental Farm for studies of cotton breeding and genetics, and for morphological and physiological studies of the cotton plant.
2. A Cotton Fiber Testing Laboratory for technological determination of the physical properties of cotton fibers.
3. A Cotton Spinning Laboratory for small scale tests of the manufacturing performance of cotton fibers developed

in the regional breeding and improvement program.

On the Experimental Farm, both domestic and foreign cottons are grown and tested for adaptation to Southeastern conditions. Many varieties and strains are maintained in the breeding block because of their special properties, such as length, strength, or fineness of fiber, and resistance to insects and disease. Cotton improvement depends upon the selection and transfer of these special properties to high yielding strains adopted to local production.

Studies of breeding methodology have contributed important information on breeding methods. This Station has pioneered in studies of natural crossing and hybrid vigor in cotton. As a result of these and other studies, hybrid cotton is a practical possibility in the near future.

Field experiments are conducted with seed treatment, soil fungicides and regional cottonseed storage.

Fiber Testing Laboratory

The cotton fiber testing laboratory was established as a part of the U.S. Cotton Field Station in 1939. Approximately 20,000 samples are processed through this laboratory each year for the determination of length, strength, fineness, and maturity of fiber. The Fibrograph for determining fiber length, the Stilometer for measuring strength and elongation, and the Arealometer for measuring fineness are all precision instruments developed by the physics department of the University. These

instruments take the guesswork out of measuring the physical properties of cotton.

Spinning Laboratory

The Spinning Laboratory was organized in 1951-52 to develop valid spinning tests, using lint samples as small as those obtained from the progeny of a single plant. The samples spun for breeders throughout the Cotton Belt have increased in number from 200 in 1953 to 600 in 1954 with over 1,000 in 1955.

Continuous contact with the Field Stations' breeding programs, the Fiber Research and Testing Laboratories, and local cotton mills insures improving correlations of the spinning tests with cotton fiber properties and with present mill practices.

J. B. Roberts on Leave

J. B. Roberts, Dothan Oil Mill Co., Dothan, Ala., has taken a leave of absence and will spend about four months resting at a sanatorium. He would enjoy hearing from friends. His address is 2140 Wetumpka Road, Montgomery 7, Ala.

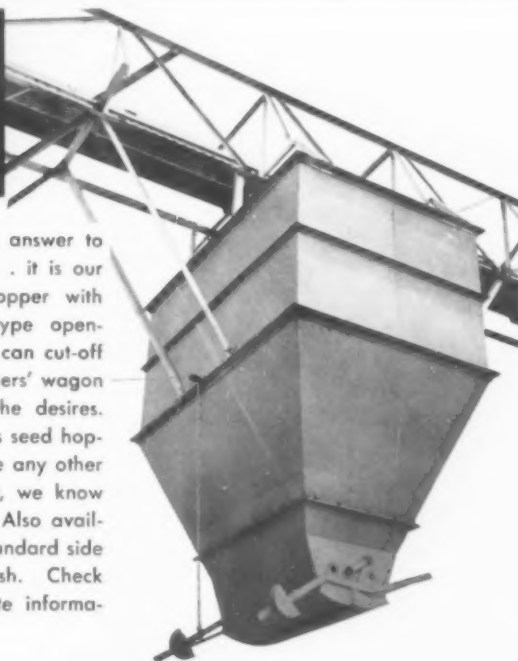
Stratford Gin Elects

Stratford Cooperative Gin, Stratford, Calif., re-elected Charles Schwartz as a director at its 1957 annual meeting. Lee Stanley is manager. C. R. Rathbone, Ranchers' Cotton Oil; and Sam Seitz, Calcot, Inc., spoke.

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Yes, Ginners, here is your answer to Seed Hopper problems . . . it is our 5-Bale Customer Seed Hopper with center discharge, scissor-type opening. With this hopper you can cut-off the loading of your customers' wagon for any amount of seed he desires. Ginners who have used this seed hopper say they would not use any other kind. Once you've used it, we know you'll say the same thing. Also available is the 2 and 3 Bale standard side opening hopper if you wish. Check with us today for complete information.



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Photos, Courtesy J. M. White, N.M. A&M College.

Golf Popular with New Mexico Ginners

GOLF is a favorite recreation at most cotton industry conventions, and the New Mexico Ginners' Association 1957 meeting at Ruidoso was no exception. In the picture on the left, E. F. Hohman, manager, Luna Cotton Co-op, Deming, displays his form before Carl Hall, on the left, New Mexico A&M agricultural economist, and Ed Gillespie, National Cotton Council staff member. In the picture on the right, Marshall Thompson, manager, Mesilla Co-op Gin, Mesilla Park, instructs daughter Patricia. Carl Hall leans against the post, while Harvin Smith and Clarence Leonard, both of the USDA Cotton Ginning Laboratory at Mesilla Park, sit out the lesson.

Awning Trade Plans More Promotion

ADVERTISING and merchandising efforts of the canvas awning trade will be increased through plans made at the recent annual meeting of the Canvas Awning Institute in New York.

The CAI, which cooperates with the National Cotton Council in the promotion of cotton canvas awnings, will employ merchandising counsel to recommend a program for improving trade channels to consumers.

Members also decided to increase consumer advertising and promotional ma-

terials available to dealers as much as 100 percent over a two-year period.

This season the CAI sent out more than 3,000 newspaper mats in answer to dealer requests, placed half-page, two-color ads in major magazines, and assisted dealers by the distribution of radio and television commercials, window streamers, suggested letters and portable display booths for trade shows. In addition, the CAI has just completed a series of 15 national television commercials over 73 outlets of the National Broadcasting Co. CAI also elected officers for the coming year.

Robert M. Schofield of Glen Raven Mills was elected president; John Bell of John Boyle & Co., was named vice-president, and Kenneth Kirk of the Astrop Co., was re-elected treasurer. R. T. St. John of the Council staff was re-elected executive secretary, and Miss Elsa Wells, National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., re-elected recording secretary and assistant to the treasurer.

Named to the board of directors were Bell; Edward Blundell, William L. Barrall Co.; B. O. Cone, Crawford Manufacturing Co.; Kirk, Philip Siener, Sr. of Cooley, Inc., retiring president; Schofield; Bernard H. Tholen, McCampbell & Co. and Falls Co.; and Clarence Timmerman of McCampbell & Co.

New Bulletin

LINT GRADE AND STAPLE LENGTH SUMMARIZED BY DISTRICTS

Cotton grades and staple lengths for the past six seasons, by crop reporting districts throughout the U.S., have been compiled in a new bulletin.

The publication was issued by Cotton Economic Research, University of Texas, Austin, in cooperation with The Cotton Research Committee of Texas. Clara H. Lewis and Kenneth Whitt assembled the data under the direction of Joel F. Hembree.

Blaw-Knox Expands Midwest Headquarters at Chicago

Blaw-Knox Co., Chemical Plants Division, Pittsburgh, has announced expansion and reorganization of its Midwest Headquarters at Chicago, and promotion of Benjamin D. Russum to manager of this operating unit.

Russum assumed his new duties July 1. His responsibilities include the direction of a staff which now has over 50 technical employees. The Midwest Headquarters is a fully integrated organization providing engineering, design, material procurement and construction services for the chemical, fats and oils, food, petroleum and other process industries of the midwestern and southern states.

A native of Topeka, Kan., with a B.S. degree from Washburn College and a M.S. degree from Kansas State College, Russum has had experience in serving process industries throughout the world. He joined Blaw-Knox in 1942 and served as project manager in the design and construction of plants valued at over \$300 million for the production of synthetic rubber, resins, fatty acids, soap, synthetic detergents, fine chemicals, munitions and petroleum products.

His most recent assignment has been as project manager on the engineering, procurement and construction of the first synthetic rubber plant in Great Britain. This \$12 million facility is being built by Blaw-Knox for the International Synthetic Rubber Co., Ltd., at Fawley, England. Previously, Russum had supervised the design and building of a \$90 million plant at Pine Bluff, Ark., which involved more than 100 buildings, complex processing and highly specialized equipment.

■ CURTIS BOYD, former ginner who now farms and buys cotton, believes Texas' High Plains area has a chance to equal the 1956 crop of 1,600,000 bales if conditions continue favorable in July and August.

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Cotton Research

(Continued from Page 14)

all growers is known as "Green Tag.")

Considerable emphasis is being placed upon improvements for early maturing, superior fiber quality, additional disease resistance, and better picking and ginning features.

Plant adaptation to adverse conditions, such as "salt tolerance" or "cold tolerance" is also being sought. The geneticist has made rapid strides in obtaining a pure glandless seed.

Once this has been accomplished, breeders across the Cotton Belt will have the necessary germ plasm to develop varieties with seed free from gossypol. This is of special interest to oil mills.

Breeders gained vital information from 1956 experiments as to the factors contributing to early maturity. Some strains of cotton require fewer days between bloom and open boll. Earliness is demonstrated in other strains due to their rapid fruiting during the first half of the bloom season. The linkage, or close association between early maturity, wilt susceptibility and inferior fiber has been quite a barrier in accomplishing the larger goals. Recent information would indicate linkages have been broken in certain breeding strains.

The Strain Testing Project is vital for checking the potential usefulness of all Shafter-developed strains in the various areas of cotton growth in California.

Supplementing this seed improvement emphasis is a project located at the Southwestern Irrigation Field Station at Brawley. The growing conditions of Imperial and Riverside Counties are distinctly different from the San Joaquin Valley. Progress is being made through this project in developing a strain of salt and heat tolerant cotton.

• **Irrigation**—Irrigation specialists have evidence to show that use of irrigation water can be reduced without reducing yields or fiber quality. The plan depends upon soil type and other factors for the specific area within the state.

In brief, however, it depends on two things (a) watching the change of color in plants to determine the mid-season irrigation dates and (b) making the final irrigation date 10 to 25 days earlier than is presently employed by the cotton growers.

• **Fertility Studies** — Also allied with irrigation problems has been the fertility aspect. In an attempt to avoid rank growth and excessive shedding, it was found that plant growth can be checked without yield reduction by adjusting fertilizer applications to the optimum irrigation treatments.

• **Work on Fruiting**—At the same time (quite often in the same experiment) the physiologists have studied fruit setting efficiency as affected by irrigation practices. More of the flowers develop bolls when irrigation is minimized. Highest fruit setting efficiency is shown from blooms occurring three to five days previous to irrigation. The quality of fiber is better from the bolls developing in the first half of the fruiting season.

Collectively, these researchers are shooting for predicting the optimum dates and rates of irrigation and fertilization. Such "predicted optimums"

would capitalize upon fruit setting efficiency for the period found to give the best quality fiber. Thus, applications of water and fertilizer would be on a precision basis resulting in mature plants adapted to an earlier mechanical harvest.

• **Weed Control** — Within this research team there is great concern over efficient and effective control of weeds. The mechanization project is a cooperative effort of the Agricultural Engineering Research Division of USDA and the Agricultural Engineering Department of the University of California.

A number of mechanical means for certain aspects of weed control have been developed. Rotary hoes, flame cultivators and other equipment adaptations are continually tested. In recent years the Botany Department of the University of California and the Weed Investigation Section of USDA have had numerous experiments in the San Joaquin Valley combining chemical and mechanical methods to improve the weedy conditions of our farms.

Neither mechanical nor chemical means are expected to solve all weed problems alone, but various combinations are being devised as specific control measures. The use of Dalapon as a chemical to con-

trol spotted conditions of Johnsongrass is one example. Certain soil sterilants look good for specific weeds when the land is not needed immediately for row cropping.

• **Controlling Insects** — Entomologists have found that a conservative use of insecticides is most desirable. At present, the entomologist and physiologist are exploring the possibilities of systemic insecticides. Previously, the application of systemics and other insecticides to the seed have often hindered germination. The physiologists may be able to help the entomologists in solving this problem by special "seed conditioning treatments." Their findings will also be integrated with the irrigation-fertility research in deriving the "optimum applications on a precision basis."

• **Work on Diseases** — The Cotton Research Center at Shafter does not have a resident nematologist or a pathologist. However, fine cooperation with these departments at the University has led to progress in these fields.

The nematologist has presented the breeders with valuable ratings of nematode tolerance for the Shafter-developed strains. Similar aid has come from pathologists stationed at Davis working with Verticillium Wilt. They are con-

THE POPE TESTING LABORATORIES

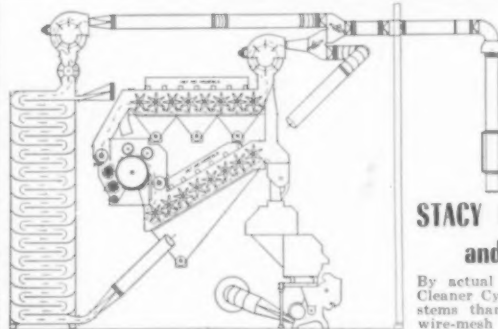
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STACY Cotton Drying, Cleaning and Extracting System

By actual laboratory test Stacy Spider Arm Cleaner Cylinders expel more motes, trash and stems than any other type of cleaner using wire-mesh screen.

During the past year many Stacy Cleaners have been equipped with Grid Bars instead of screens with amazing results. In examining the trash we found full cotton leaves, and practically all of the stems, sticks and trash were removed, most of which could not possibly have passed through a wire-mesh screen.

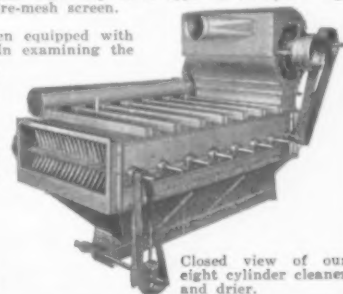
These Grid Bars are available for all Stacy Cleaners now in the field. The more leaf trash left in the cotton entering the gin stands, the greater the loss of lint at the lint cleaners, as the cotton fibres adhere to each particle of trash and is thrown off.

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Closed view of our eight cylinder cleaner and drier.

tinuing to explore new ways of improving wilt inoculation techniques. Pathologists have also developed excellent information on seed and soil fungicide treatments for seedling disease control.

Research must pave the way for improvements in yield, quality and production efficiency if cotton is to remain king in California agriculture. The team of trained men at this Cotton Research Center and their associates at the University will have a big hand in bringing these improvements about.

Symposia in Cincinnati

A. K. Presnell is general chairman of the symposia on soaps, detergents, and color of whiteness specification to be held in Cincinnati at the Netherland Hilton hotel, Sept. 30 through Oct. 2 as part of the fall meeting of the American Oil Chemists' Society.

E. W. Eckey of Eckey Laboratories is program chairman, and Frank L. Jackson of Procter and Gamble is exhibits chairman. Scheduled plant tours will include the Jergens Co., the Arnold Hoffman Division of I.C.I., Cincinnati Milling Machine Co., Archer-Daniels-Midland, Emery Industries, International Printing Ink Co. and Procter and Gamble.

Arkansas Ginner Dies

Friends in the cotton industry have been saddened by the death, during June, of A. C. Spellings, West Ridge, Ark. He was a former president of Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners' Association.

X-Disease Gone, but Don't Forget It

HYPERKERATOSIS, the "X-Disease" that caused so much trouble for cattlemen and feed manufacturers less than five years ago, now is almost forgotten. USDA says the condition has been practically nonexistent for two years.

But, warns Dr. C. M. Patterson, Texas Extension veterinarian, feeders and manufacturers should be alert to prevent its reappearance.

"It might be well for the feed industry to keep its memory jogged on the subject for a while longer," the veterinarian comments.

"Keep a close watch on lubricants used in pelleting machinery and other equipment in close contact with feedstuffs for the presence of highly chlorinated naphthalenes. Not that you are likely to find any, but it's good insurance.

"One of these days some cattleman may stomp into your mill with the familiar cry, you poisoned my cows! If you are to keep peace in the community, you have two alternatives: reach for your checkbook, or have some mighty convincing arguments as to why it might be something at fault besides your feed.

"Compounds containing chlorinated naphthalene are still on the loose. There also are other materials capable of pro-

ducing the same type of damage to the skin of cattle. If the need arises, be sure to suggest some of the other possibilities besides the feed.

"One of the most likely sources of such trouble is the commonly used rubbing devices for the control of external parasites. Some upper cylinder lubricants and break-in oils that might be found in burnt crankcase lube used on these devices are excellent sources of chlorinated naphthalene. Some solvents and vehicles used in insecticide dusts and sprays also are capable of causing similar skin damage, especially if used too frequently, or if they are too strong."

Passes Out Proceedings

Proceedings of the thirtieth annual convention of Texas Agricultural Workers' Association have been distributed by Garlon A. Harper, Dallas, secretary-treasurer of the organization of professional agricultural workers. The meeting was at College Station, Jan. 10-11, 1957.

H. N. Smith is president of the group, Joe W. Autry is vice-president and R. E. Patterson is treasurer.

Japanese Plan Oil Mill And Refinery in Brazil

Plans to build an oil mill in Brazil are announced by Nissho Co., Ltd., Tokyo, a major Japanese firm. Operations are scheduled by June, 1958, at Sao Paulo.

The mill will process soybeans, peanuts and corn and will operate a refinery.



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THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

June 19, 1957

Mr. Edward H. Bush
Executive Vice President
Texas Cotton Ginners' Association
3724 Race Street
Dallas 26, Texas

Dear Mr. Bush:

Your Newsletter No. 56 of May 21, 1957, is the most complete coverage of the Wage and Hour Regulations we have ever seen. Congratulations!

Your Newsletter referred to certain records that must be kept by the ginner, and you attached suggested forms.

We find that our present Employee's Earnings Record, Form No. 91 and Payroll Record, Form No. 85-A, contain practically the same information, and possibly a little more information, than your suggested forms.

Copies of Forms No. 91 and No. 85-A are attached. We will appreciate it if you will examine them and advise us if, in your opinion, they meet the Wage and Hour requirements.

Many thousands of these forms have already been bought from us by ginners throughout the Cotton Belt. We believe - and we hope you will confirm - that these forms do meet the Wage and Hour requirements.

An early answer will be appreciated.

Yours very truly,

Ruth Justiss

Ruth Justiss
Manager, Gin Supply Dept.

Since the forms attached to our Newsletter #56 are only to show what is required by the Wage & Hour people - any forms which give the required information are acceptable. Your forms #91 and 85-A certainly are o.k. - Ed Bush -

A. L. Ward

(Continued from Page 7)

Dr. A. M. Altschul of USDA's Southern Laboratory, another nationally-known leader, ably summarized the situation when he wrote Ward:

• **Era Ends, But New Begins** — "Your retirement as active Director brings to an end an era in the history of the use of cottonseed meal, an era that was dominated by your personality. It was an era which has seen cottonseed meal establish itself, first, as an excellent cattle feed and then go on to seek new markets as a feed for nonruminants.

"It was an era marked by an unusually high degree of cooperation between industry and state and federal institutions. The cooperative program which has been underway and which was sparked by the four public research conferences held at this Laboratory is unusual in the history of scientific effort. To a large degree it was made possible by your efforts and your personality.

"Not only have your efforts resulted in tremendous upgrading in the value of the meal but they have served to upgrade in general the thinking and practice and research on the feeding of cattle in the South. Truly you have

left an indelible mark on this industry and on the areas where cotton is grown.

"All these accomplishments are great enough, but there is another accomplishment which is not quite so usual. Not everyone has the good fortune of being able to groom a successor to his office who can take over the job and do it skillfully. Garlon Harper represents such an accomplishment. You can leave office knowing full well that the work will be carried on and intensified and enlarged by a person in whom you have a high degree of confidence and who has in turn a great deal of respect for you.

"We all expect great things from Garlon and we know that he will in time put the stamp of his own personality on the work of the Educational Service. We expect that the work will grow and progress. But we also know that Garlon starts out with a great respect for you and your work, and with a thorough grounding in your thinking and in your methods. With such a good start and with his own ability, we can foresee a continuous unfolding of the work of the Educational Service.

"As for me, I consider my contacts with you more than official in character. You have been a friend to me and an advisor and a teacher. I have learned a lot from you and benefited considerably

from your advice. The period of cooperation with you and the entire effort that we participated in together will remain a great experience and something that I shall always remember and cherish."

• **No Easy Task** — Today's prestige of cottonseed meal causes some to forget the long, hard fight behind. But A. L. Ward faced a real job when he came to Dallas from College Station in 1926.

Some of the problems were:

1. Many U.S. livestock producers (and research people, too) thought cottonseed meal would poison cattle and other stock.

2. Export markets, which had taken the bulk of the output of many mills, had dwindled after World War I—and were destined to dwindle more.

3. There was little research and little interest in research on cottonseed products. The industry had practically no information with which to advertise its products or educate its customers.

4. Farmers and feeders often were "agin" oil mills. They suspected mills of mistreating them. They frequently fed cottonseed, to the detriment of their livestock, their own pocketbooks and the interest of oil mills.

With aggressive determination, Ward set out to do something about this. The Educational Service, which he established, at first had only two employees: Ward and the efficient woman who later served as secretary-treasurer of Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, Bennette Wallin. (The Texas Association established the Educational Service and maintained it until the National Association took over the work.) Ada Bob Chandler, still with the Educational Service, soon joined the staff as a youngster recently out of school.

Ward and these associates set the pattern which proved so successful. They published conservative information, based on research and recommendations of recognized authorities, that made the Feeding Practices a standard feeding text. They set up a field service program—the same kind of work which makes the present Educational Service field representatives—Dalton Gandy, Kenneth Lewis and Ed Hollowell—recognized as leaders in their territories. Other activities were started, but all stemmed out of one fundamental need—research.

• **Research Was Essential** — Ward recognized that effective, permanent results could be obtained only by proving that cottonseed products were good. Someone had to disprove prejudices against them. Oil mills couldn't do it, nor could their Association. It had to be disinterested agencies.

He wisely established a policy of working with outstanding Experiment Station workers. He concentrated largely in the Cotton Belt, for many reasons. Research workers there had a natural interest in using the feed products from their own states. Their research results would carry more weight with livestock men in mills' own territory. The Cotton Belt needed to use these feeds at home, building soil fertility and better balanced farming.

One example will show how effectively this Educational Service plan worked. So-called "cottonseed meal poisoning" was a major obstacle.

Ward didn't believe it was poisoning



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at all. He interested and encouraged such men as Fred Hale of Texas, the late A. H. Kuhlman of Oklahoma and others to find the answer. They proved that staggering and blindness, which resulted when nothing but cottonseed meal and hulls were fed for a long time, could be produced, also, without feeding any cottonseed products. They established Vitamin A deficiency as the cause. They showed that bright-green hay eliminated the trouble. They proved that you could feed cottonseed products with excellent results, if you fed them properly.

These research results were spread throughout the country by advertising; by the "Feeding Practices" bulletin which soon became biblical in its influence on livestock leaders, teachers and producers; and by innumerable speeches, personal visits and other activities of the tall, tireless Texan. He, of course, had invaluable teamwork from oil mill leaders, some gone now and some still very active; from co-workers on his staff and at land-grant colleges and elsewhere; and many others.

• **Results Soon Came**—There was much other research—and there still is much work to be done—but it wasn't long until results began to show.

In 1926, for example, U.S. feeders had fed an average of 35 pounds of oilseed meal per animal unit. By 1936 they were feeding 45 pounds. The figure rose to 73 pounds in 1946. The most recent estimate is around 112 pounds.

Exports of cottonseed meal and cake totaled 1,623,000 pounds from 1925 to 1930. In the 1950-55 period, they were only 329,371 pounds.

Many factors influence such trends as these. Certainly, the Educational Service didn't do it all. But, the men who know the field the best all agree that it was a major influence. (The "Feeding Practices" bulletin, alone, was a unique contribution, unsurpassed as a force for livestock progress.)

The late, longtime Georgia livestock authority, Dr. Milton P. Jarnagin, said, "You and your associates have brought about a miraculous change in the demand for cottonseed meal as a feed."

Hale of Texas commented, "It is doubtful if anyone in the state has made a greater contribution to the agriculture and livestock industry of the South."

The "Stockman" editorialized: "The National Cottonseed Products Association has, we are convinced, done as much for the livestock industry as any other agency."

• **Progress, Not Perfection**—Such progress might suggest a goal reached. But livestock authorities, including Ward, know this is far from true.

Cattlemen and many other livestock producers prefer cottonseed meal. However, the most authoritative estimates are that the nation needs to feed its livestock and poultry the equivalent of six million tons more 41 percent cottonseed meal than now is being fed. In other words, that much more protein concentrate is needed for maximum feeding efficiency.

Cottonseed meal has hardly scratched the surface of the biggest protein market of all. Swine and poultry use more protein than all other animals. Soybean meal, the powerful competitor that sprang up long after the Educational

Service was established, dominates this market. Research hasn't yet made it possible to use unlimited quantities of cottonseed meal in poultry rations.

Some special-process cottonseed meal is being used in these rations as a result of the research which Doctor Altschul described, in the letter quoted earlier, as "unusual in the history of scientific effort."

Much more research, though, will be needed to complete the job. National Cottonseed Products Association directors, as well as Ward, Harper and many research leaders, recognize this. NCPA appropriations for research have been increased. The word "research" has been added to the title of the director of the Educational Service. A committee of industry leaders works closely with the Educational Service staff in evaluating and planning research cooperation.

More field work; more distribution of the Feeding Practices, research summaries and other literature; continued advertising and other promotional activities—all will be needed to keep cotton oil mills and their products before the farmers and stockmen of the Southeast, Mississippi Valley, Southwest and Far West.

Cottonseed products will have a greater need for such support in the future, many industry leaders are sure, because of increasing competition from soybean products, urea and no-one-knows-what new products which will come from the test tubes.

Future opportunities for cottonseed feed products are great, these industry leaders are confident. Their confidence is based largely upon the accomplishments in the 31 years since A. L. Ward started the Educational Service—the groundwork upon which Garlon Harper

The New Trouble-Free Zeig Universal Travelling Telescope

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BROOK A.C. MOTORS—both squirrel cage and slip ring—provide a smooth flow of power to cotton gins, linters, separators, blowers, compresses and hullers, regardless of climatic conditions. Brook Motors, 1 to 600 HP, cost less initially and assure maximum service life and overall economy. There is no finer motor built. Wherever cotton is grown and processed there are Brook motors on the job, stacking up splendid performance records. Brook Sales and Service near you. Send for literature.

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and the other Educational Service staff members have to build.

The Educational Service, said an editorial in Farm and Ranch Magazine, "has become an institution."

It should continue to grow in usefulness, because, to quote from another leading livestock publication, The Cattleman: "The work is of vital importance to the agriculture of the South and the whole nation."

New Product

GIN WASTE CONVERTER SERVICE NOW AVAILABLE NATIONALLY

The Soil Bac Corp., Harlingen, Texas, announces that Gin Waste Converter Service is now available on a national basis at the lowest price since its inception in 1952.

This service is designed to compost burs and other gin wastes, inoculating them with beneficial soil bacteria. This includes several nitrogen-fixing types. Bacteria is applied by an automatic mechanical applicator, furnished free of charge to Soil Bac's ginner clients. In addition to continuous application of the applicator through water (operated solely by line pressure), a little of the dry product is added to the bur exhaust line once a week. No pit or container is necessary for the compost pile of waste.

Past experience, according to officials of Soil Bac, indicates that the treated

waste is ready to go back on the soil by the time ginning season ends. They say that no sterilization is required, as Soil Bac treatment will create naturally controlled temperatures between 140 and 165° F, without danger of combustion. This kills any objectionable seed in the pile, prevents insect breeding, and other forms of infestation. Treated compost is applied to the soil either by spreading, side dressing, or by running irrigation water through a pit in which the composted burs are piled.

"The end product," said R. L. Jenkins, president of Soil Bac, "is a bacterially-active neutral colloidal humus."

"Perhaps the best effect of applying this product back to the land," Jenkins continued, "is the friability it produces in the soil. This Soil Bac treated compost contains a culture of nitrogen-fixing bacteria designed for tapping the vast source of nitrogen in the atmosphere. Nitrogen cannot be used by plants unless bound into usable compounds. The bacterial spawn in Soil Bac treated gin wastes sows such nitrogen-fixing bacteria as Azobacter and Colstridium Pastorianum freely into the soil, transforming nitrogen from the air into usable compounds."

"Other bacteria in this composted cotton waste converts ammonia into nitritus (nurosomonas) bacteria, and nitritus into nitrates. Ammonia is formed by

Soil Bac-made products from atmospheric nitrogen and hydrogen controlled by bacteria under naturally created temperature . . . and is therefore released as a beneficial plant food.

"Experiments in several states, with diversified soil and climatic conditions, have shown increases in yields where such composts have been used with or without the addition of supplemental chemical fertilizers. Plant pests appear to be controlled, also, according to letters from commercial growers. Many have reported that land treated with Soil Bac created composts through irrigation waters, require one-third less water for normal yields. The beneficial effect on soil fertility from such treatment is apparent for several years after the application. In other words, we have good reason to believe that it results in permanent soil benefits."

"Ginners," Jenkins concluded, "have told us they prefer the Soil Bac Gin Waste Converter Service because it means trouble-free disposal of gin wastes (i.e.: elimination of fire hazards, smoke, motes and dust which often create objectionable conditions), increased soil fertility from the land itself, and new customer goodwill."

Technical details of the Gin Waste Converter Service may be obtained by writing directly to the Soil Bac Corp., P.O. Box 1525, Harlingen, Texas, or from The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P.O. Box 7985, Dallas 26.

141- and 176-Saw

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LINTER SAWS . . . DROP-FORGED STEEL RIB GRATE FALLS . . .
STEEL RAKE HEADS . . . SAW MANDRELS . . . BALL
BEARINGS . . . FLOATS . . . ALUMINUM SPACE BOARDS

PERMANENT MAGNET BOARDS

BUTTERS MANUFACTURING CO.

ATLANTA, GA.

• Palmer Brown Heads Cotton Carnival

PALMER BROWN has become president of the Memphis Cotton Carnival. He succeeds W. C. Manley. Both Brown and Manley are heads of firms serving the cottonseed crushing industry.



L. PALMER BROWN, III

Brown is married to the former Octavia Evans, a former Cotton Carnival Queen, and his brother-in-law, R. E. L. Wilson III, is a former King. His daughter, Miss Axson Brown, was princess of the Royal Club in this year's Carnival. He is a partner in the L. P. Brown Co.

Robert G. Snowden, Memphis realtor, has been elected first vice-president succeeding Brown.

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- MECHANICAL SCREW PRESSES
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- FLAKING AND CRUSHING ROLLS

Cotton Has Been Lifesaver

COTTON has saved Texas' Lower Rio Grande Valley from economic disaster many times.

This value of cotton to the Valley, when troubles beset other crops, was the subject of a feature article recently in The Valley Morning Star at Harlingen.

Agricultural and business leaders pictured with the article were F. Earl Davis, South Texas Cotton Oil Co.; Frost Bohner, San Benito cotton man; and Cleve Tandy, Port Fertilizer & Chemical Co.

In each economic disaster, the newspaper commented, "The saving grace was King Cotton, whose tremendous cornucopia of plenty threw millions of dollars worth of prosperity into the Valley, wiping away in one grand contribution the red ink which otherwise might have added up to widespread ruin."

• **First, Sugar Cane**—"First in the series of tragic failures in the Valley around the turn of the century was the sudden appearance of millions of voracious borers which, at one fell swoop, destroyed hundreds of acres of sugar cane. The great sugar mills at Brownsville, Harlingen, San Benito, Pharr and Hidalgo, representing investments of thousands of dollars of hard-earned capital, overnight had no cane to feed their grinders. The mills became tragic failures and the crop loss affected almost every Valley farm family.

"Then many Valley farmers who had been listening for several years to the preachments of Sim C. Tucker, Brownsville business man and civic leader, decided to follow his suggestion and put some of their acres in cotton. There were no hampering government restrictions then and King Cotton made his first widespread rescue of the threatened Valley economy.

"Tucker installed the first cotton oil mill in the Valley and one of the area's early gins and at once there was the basis for the vast coordination of crops, gins and cotton oil mill's which now dot the Valley."

• **Next Came Potatoes** — The next crop to bring the Valley prosperity, then disaster, was the Irish potato. Production began in 1911 but a blight wrecked the potato industry after 1913.

"Again," says the newspaper, "cotton came to the rescue, as more acres were planted by more farmers. The Valley now had more gins and compresses, for the industry end of the business was keeping slightly ahead of production, in the foreknowledge of many farmers and business men, who were the early believers in cotton as the mainstay of the Valley's economy.

"By 1916, Ike Elrod, Sam Botts, Charles Reynolds, W. E. McDavitt, John T. Lomax and other early cotton missionaries were operating gins in Edinburg, San Benito and Mission and plans were being developed for the building of gins in other parts of the Valley. The first gins were operated by steampower,

with the great puffing engines burning mesquite logs."

• **Citrus Disaster of '49** — The most recent disaster was the freeze of 1949, which destroyed citrus trees and caused farmers to look again to cotton for their rescue.

The article describes, also, the work that Earl Davis did to help farmers grow varieties that would produce higher yields and reduce insect losses. The area now has about 100 gins and some

of the nation's most modern oil mills.

• **Cotton Has Done the Most** — Valley authorities on crops and business, the article concludes, believe in the future of cotton. Cleve Tandy, the son of the man who introduced Irish potatoes to the Valley and a banker and businessman who has experienced these changing conditions, comments:

"I saw cotton save our economy time after time and I know better than most people do, that cotton has done more for our economy than any other one thing, including citrus."

■ **H. Z. BURKE**, Buckholts, Texas, has the distinction of having served 30 years with Buckholts Farmers' Gin Co.

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OIL MILL
PRESS
DALLAS**

CALENDAR							
Conventions		Meetings		Events			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	

• Aug. 26—National Soybean Processors' Association annual business meeting. Leamington Hotel, Minneapolis. R. G. Houghtlin, president, 3818 Board of Trade Bldg., Chicago.

• Aug. 27-28—American Soybean Association Convention. Leamington Hotel, Minneapolis. George M. Strayer, executive vice-president, Hudson, Iowa.

• Sept. 30 - Oct. 2 — American Oil Chemists' Society fall meeting. Cincinnati. For information, write American Oil Chemists' Society, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

• Oct. 2-4 — Beltwide Mechanization Conference. Shreveport, La. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis.

• Dec. 1—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association regional meeting. Memphis. W. E. Hassler, Buckeye Cellulose Corp., Memphis, chairman.

• Dec. 12-13 — Beltwide Cotton Production Conference. Peabody Hotel, Memphis. For information, write National

Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis.

1958

• Jan. 13-14—National Cotton Council annual meeting. Westward Ho Hotel, Phoenix, Ariz. For information, write Council headquarters, P.O. Box 9905, Memphis.

• Feb. 3-4—Cottonseed Processing Clinic. Southern Regional Laboratory, New Orleans. Sponsored by USDA and Valley Oilseed Processors' Association. C. E. Garner, 416 Exchange Building, Memphis, Association secretary.

• Feb. 12-14—Cotton Research Clinic. Pinehurst, N.C. For information, write the National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12.

• March 4-5—Western Cotton Production Conference. Hotel Cortez, El Paso, Texas. Sponsored by Five-State Cotton Growers' Association and National Cotton Council.

• April 14-15—Valley Oilseed Processors' annual convention. Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 416 Exchange Building, Memphis, secretary.

• April 14-16—Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. State Fair of Texas grounds, Dallas. Edward H. Bush, executive vice-president, 3724

Race Street, Dallas. For information regarding exhibit space, write R. Haughton, president, Gin Machinery & Supply Association, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26.

• April 21-23—American Oil Chemists' Society spring meeting. Memphis. For information, write AOCS headquarters, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

• May 5-6—National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention. Atlanta Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. John F. Moloney, 19 South Cleveland, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

• June 4-6—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss. B. C. Lundy, Greenville, Miss., and Woodson Campbell, Hollandale, Miss., co-chairmen.

• June 23-24—Joint convention, North Carolina and South Carolina Crushers' Associations. Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S.C. For information, write Mrs. M. U. Hogue, secretary-treasurer, North Carolina Association, 612 Lawyers Bldg., Raleigh; Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, secretary-treasurer, South Carolina Association, 609 Palmetto Bldg., Columbia.

• Oct. 20-22—American Oil Chemists' Society fall meeting. Chicago. For information, write AOCS headquarters, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

• Demonstration Has 1,000-Acre Stage

A THOUSAND-ACRE STAGE is being set at Monroe, Ga., for the biggest equipment demonstration ever held in the Southeast.

John Deere Plow Co., Upper Ocmulgee Soil Conservation District and Monroe city officials expect many more farmers than the 30,000 who saw the 1956 Farmorama. DeereAcres, the machinery firm's training farm, is the site.

C. M. Haas, Deere vice-president and general manager, says complete farming systems will be featured, rather than demonstrations of individual farm operations.

Industrial tractors and a complete assortment of loaders, backhoes, bulldozers and special material-handling equipment of unusual interest to businessmen will be demonstrated in their on-the-job work clothes.

Crop planting on the 1,000-acre training farm has been carefully scheduled so that demonstration fields will have crops in the proper state of development to accommodate all field work. Soybeans planted Aug. 1 will provide a crop suitable for September row-crop cultivation. Early corn and cotton will mature for Sept. 5 harvesting. Oats, rye and crimson clover, seeded the last of July, will provide an early winter grazing demonstration plot. And, regardless of its maturity, the preceding alfalfa crop will be cut so that the hay demonstration will be conducted in a mature crop, kept on schedule by irrigation.

Ample food service stations, plenty of water, rest and comfort facilities, first aid and fire protection have all been arranged for the convenience of visitors. Nearby Winder Airport, will handle private planes arriving for the mammoth field demonstration. Free limousine service has been arranged for "Flying Farmers."

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Texas Pink Bollworm Control Questioned

Is there laxity in pink bollworm control in Texas? This question is raised by the Arkansas State Plant Board in the latest issue of its official "News." The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press does not endorse the views expressed, but reprints them as a matter of general interest to the cotton industry:

The article said:

"According to USDA's Cooperative Economic Insect Report, bloom inspection in the Lower Rio Grande Valley revealed pink bollworm infestations in nearly all fields . . . 'rather high infestations in some instances.'

"This is not surprising. Last fall, 20 days after the stalk destruction deadline, in Victoria and Wharton Counties, hundreds of acres of cotton could be seen from the highway, with stalks cut but not plowed out and turned under as required by pink bollworm regulations. The stubs had sprouted, and sprouts were in some fields knee high and bearing blooms and bolls containing pink bollworms. In other areas, where stalks had been plowed out, occasional stalks were still standing with bolls on them and pink bollworms in the bolls.

"USDA officials in San Antonio seemed surprised when this was brought to their attention, yet after they had made an investigation and confirmed the facts, they seemed only mildly, if at all, concerned.

"We assume that similar laxity of enforcement existed throughout Texas and are therefore not surprised to hear that infestations are 'rather high' in the Valley.

"Over one-half million dollars yearly is being spent in Texas by USDA for pink bollworm control. If no better job can be done in Texas than is now being done, we think the money is being largely wasted, and suggest to Congress that here would be a good place to economize. On the other hand, if lax enforcement in Texas is due to insufficient funds for enforcement, we think that USDA should ask for and Congress should provide sufficient funds.

"We in Arkansas are concerned with pink bollworm control in Texas for this reason: Even if the worm is eradicated from Arkansas, we will be reinfested from Texas, as long as control there is inadequate.—PHM."

• Two Cotton Groups Have Meetings

TWO TEXAS cotton groups held meetings on July 9 and 10.

Research on cotton and cottonseed financed by appropriations by the state was analyzed at an Austin meeting of the Cotton Research Advisory Committee. Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, chairman, said the group also studied a proposed budget.

The Cotton and Cottonseed Improvement Subcommittee of the Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas met July 10 at Texas A&M. Dr. Earl E. Berkeley, Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston, is chairman.

Ginners Issue Directory

Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners' Association has completed preparation of the 1957 Classified Directory of Products and Services for Cotton Ginners.

Crushers Meet July 15

South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association is having a general meeting July 15 to decide whether to continue as a state organization or to accept an invitation to join Southeastern Cottonseed Crushers' Association. The latter

organization, as previously reported in The Press, is being formed by consolidation of associations formerly serving Georgia and Alabama-Florida crushers.

Boost "Boll to Bolt"

Casa Grande Mills, a division of the Parsons and Baker Co., has completed the first unit of a \$300,000 knitwear plant. Casa Grande citizens now are hopeful of attracting firms that will complete the "boll to bolt" process and give Arizona a "new" industry, stated a Phoenix daily newspaper recently.

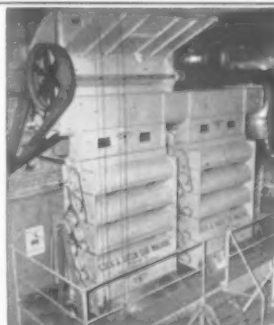
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Does your gin need to remove more sticks, green leaf, grass, motes and pin trash to make your sample better? Then you need these machines.

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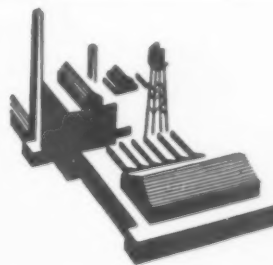
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Specializing in analyses of Cottonseed, Soybeans and their products,
Fats — Feeds — Fertilizers — Germinations



Carolyn Crow stands beside the electrically controlled SEED-O-METER.

Seed-O-Meter for Gins

A new device for continuous automatic weighing of cottonseed. Cost and installation is much less than the cost of installation alone on the old hopper-type scale.

- Records every five seconds • Records by the second, the bale, the season — or all three • Takes the guesswork out of splitting bales • No stops, no delays, no labor • No seeds get by without being weighed and recorded • Economical, Dependable and Accurate.

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laugh it off

Employer: "Who told you that you could neglect your office duties just because I kissed you once in a while?"
Steno: "My lawyer."

Two drunks were staggering across a bridge one night and one of them fell in the river. The other peered uncertainly over the side, saw nothing and finally yelled: "Are ya drowned, Tom?"
"No," came the sputtering reply from below, "but I'm d'luted."

In the Alps, McAndrew hired a taxi at the station to get to his hotel. On the way the taxi skidded downhill and the driver yelled: "My brakes are gone. I can't stop the car!"
McAndrew, terribly excited, replied: "At any rate, mon, stop the meter!"

The young recruit was the victim of so many practical jokes that he doubted all men and their motives. One night while he was on guard, the figure of one of the officers loomed up in the darkness.

"Who goes there?" he challenged.
"Major Moses," replied the officer.
The recruit scented a joke.
"Glad to meet yuh, Moses," he said cheerfully, "Advance and give the Ten Commandments."

Just after Jake was admitted to the hospital, he heard a knock on the door of his room and called out to come in. In came a snappy little woman, "I'm your doctor," she said. "Take off your clothes, please."

Jake asked if she meant all of them and she said that was exactly what she meant. So he took them off, she examined him, nose, throat, chest, stomach, thighs, feet. When she finished she announced, "You may get into bed. Do you have any questions?"

"Just one," said Jake. "Why did you knock?"

An Indian petitioned a judge of an Arizona court to give him a shorter name. What is your name now?" the judge asked.

"Chief Screeching Train Whistle," said the Indian.

"And to what do you wish to shorten it?" asked the judge. The Indian folded his arms majestically and then grunted, "Toots."

They don't come any smarter than the guy who managed to talk his wife into being sorry for the girl who lost her hairpins in the backseat of his car.

Sven: "In Skona, var aye vas born, vas such fine echo ve could stand on mountain top and yell, 'Yonson,' and in twenty minutes back comes such strong echo, 'Yonson,' ve nearly fall off mountain."

Oley: "You call dat fine echo? Vy, right har in Minnesoota ve can stand on shore of lake and yell, 'Yonson,' and in vun minute back come ten thousand echoes, 'Vich Yonson?'"

The six sweetest phrases in the American language: I love you; Dinner is served; All is forgiven; Sleep until noon; Keep the change; and Here's that five.



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IS TOLD**

THE SAMPLE PROVES
THE WORTH OF THE
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CUSTOMERS RECEIVE TOP
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THEY GIN WITH YOU ???

MOSS LINT CLEANERS

*do more for sample improvement
than any other cleaning equipment*

MOSS LINT CLEANERS
*are custom engineered
to fit every type
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The efforts of both grower and ginner are in the finished bale. The sample tells the story of grade and worth. The farmer who has money, time and work in his crop is going to the ginner who can give him most in sample improvement. With a Moss Lint Cleaner in your gin, you can raise your customers' cotton a full grade or more and at the same time provide uniform staple length and improved color. A Moss Lint Cleaner will increase your ginning volume and bring you more profits.

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Sectional View of
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Big Bur Machine

*"takes out grass as
well as sticks
and leaves"*

*"like my Big Bur
machine, it does
its job perfectly"*

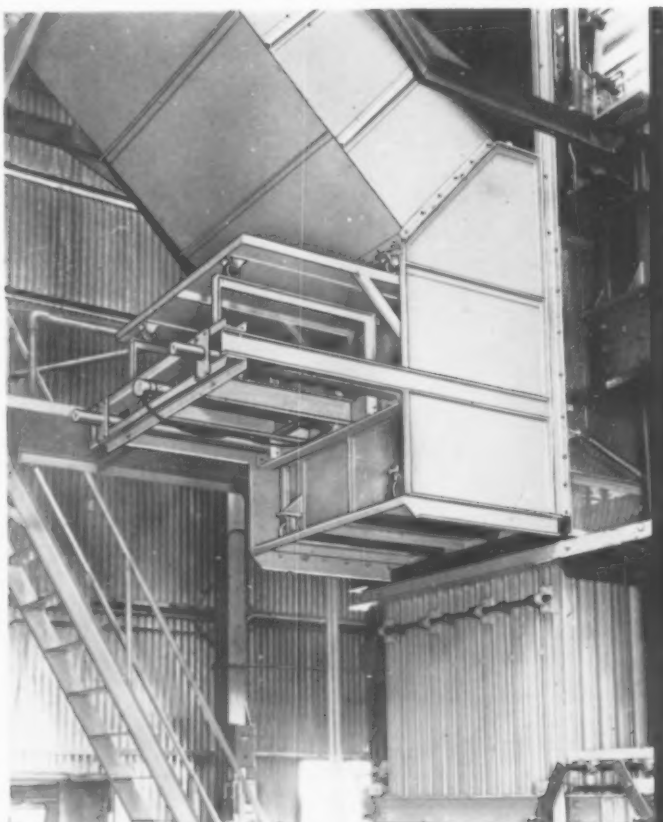
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PUSHER

Due to high volume of cotton from high capacity ginning, the old type lint sweep method could not handle the capacity and was required to run too fast, and consequently broke up the bat of cotton resulting in an uneven fold in the Press box.

This positive Pusher type arrangement, which allows the cotton to be gently handled and folded into the Press box, has been developed by The Murray Company for overcoming the problem of feeding the cotton from a battery Condenser into the Press box.

With the new Lint Pusher Mechanism, the cotton is moved forward into the Press box without any tumbling or rolling.

The Lint Pusher Mechanism is actuated from the Trampler foot for perfect synchronisation.

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